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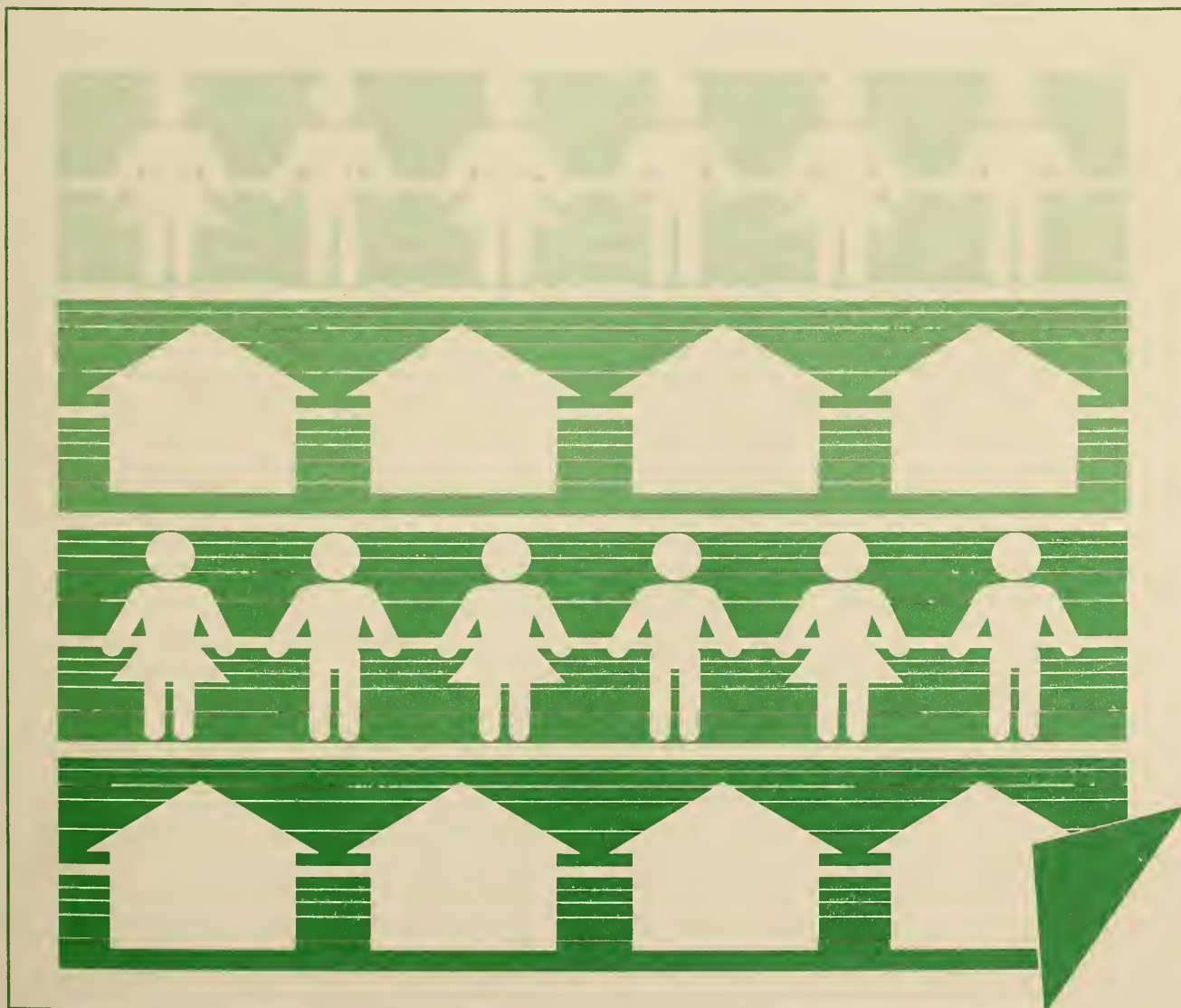
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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
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Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director

Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for
Decennial Census

William P. Butz, Associate Director for
Demographic Programs

Bryant Benton, Associate Director for
Field Operations

Clifford J. Parker, Acting Associate Director
for Administration

Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for
Decennial Census

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title		Headnote			Column head				
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics, 1990		[This table presents data on the labor force characteristics of the civilian noninstitutionalized population aged 16 and over, by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and by age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, for the United States and for each State and the District of Columbia.]			Spanner				
Heading		Stubhead			Boxhead				
Stub		Sidehead			Data field				
Sidehead		Page number and State name			Report title				
28 ALASKA		SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS							

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA		
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
34	New York				Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	
39	Oregon	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
41	Rhode Island	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
42	South Carolina	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
43	South Dakota	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
48	Virginia			125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA		
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA			235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA		
139	El Paso, TX MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA		Tacoma, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
		306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
NEW HANOVER COUNTY, NC	
115 -----	115 (pt.)
123.98 -----	115 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
NEW HANOVER COUNTY, NC	
115 -----	115
	123.98
	201.98 (pt.) ¹
	202 ¹

¹In 1990, this census tract or part of this census tract is in Brunswick County.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in New Hanover County						
		Total	Wilmington city	Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02	Tract 119.01
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	515.3	515.3	76.9	7.2	2.9	5.0	2.5	12.3	120.5	9.8
Square miles	198.9	198.9	29.7	2.8	1.1	1.9	1.0	4.8	46.5	3.8
AGE										
All persons	120 284	120 284	55 530	4 623	2 407	2 633	2 306	6 754	7 890	5 546
Under 5 years	7 450	7 450	3 481	358	92	332	129	515	584	168
5 to 9 years	7 536	7 536	3 337	443	71	202	155	529	603	175
10 to 14 years	7 617	7 617	3 228	431	64	156	153	519	601	175
15 to 19 years	9 525	9 525	4 790	426	214	170	129	500	608	1 545
20 to 24 years	10 313	10 313	5 802	278	857	269	164	488	501	1 188
25 to 34 years	19 851	19 851	8 920	696	520	506	439	1 277	1 545	628
35 to 44 years	19 235	19 235	7 441	688	194	289	330	1 303	1 543	538
45 to 54 years	12 814	12 814	4 832	380	134	213	187	720	841	389
55 to 64 years	10 821	10 821	4 877	333	112	235	201	452	553	379
65 to 74 years	9 412	9 412	5 208	340	88	175	249	350	358	258
75 to 84 years	4 459	4 459	2 819	200	51	74	144	88	138	82
85 years and over	1 251	1 251	795	50	10	12	26	13	15	21
3 and 4 years	2 940	2 940	1 367	144	28	122	54	201	228	60
16 years and over	96 118	96 118	44 835	3 311	2 169	1 913	1 844	5 091	5 975	5 000
18 years and over	92 923	92 923	43 424	3 125	2 146	1 854	1 796	4 888	5 740	4 925
21 years and over	85 689	85 689	39 302	2 915	1 747	1 723	1 705	4 589	5 369	2 998
60 years and over	20 648	20 648	11 440	749	203	376	526	667	782	558
62 years and over	18 538	18 538	10 467	683	185	328	494	584	673	493
Median	33.9	33.9	32.9	30.5	24.0	28.1	34.6	31.5	32.0	21.6
Female	63 213	63 213	30 380	2 561	1 247	1 467	1 227	3 430	3 890	2 939
Under 5 years	3 719	3 719	1 763	179	41	164	67	237	280	74
5 to 9 years	3 713	3 713	1 661	224	28	101	79	263	293	86
10 to 14 years	3 766	3 766	1 608	216	29	75	72	263	301	87
15 to 19 years	4 789	4 789	2 524	190	121	97	63	222	269	908
20 to 24 years	5 288	5 288	3 033	145	466	169	71	239	251	607
25 to 34 years	10 257	10 257	4 670	405	225	290	224	672	771	298
35 to 44 years	9 977	9 977	4 005	386	101	143	167	703	761	271
45 to 54 years	6 650	6 650	2 659	238	72	128	92	353	389	208
55 to 64 years	5 837	5 837	2 768	201	67	120	117	237	290	206
65 to 74 years	5 335	5 335	3 173	208	50	119	159	186	200	132
75 to 84 years	2 918	2 918	1 894	138	37	50	96	48	74	45
85 years and over	964	964	622	31	10	11	20	7	11	17
3 and 4 years	1 488	1 488	687	60	12	49	28	90	109	30
16 years and over	51 237	51 237	25 011	1 902	1 142	1 111	996	2 620	2 959	2 677
18 years and over	49 713	49 713	24 320	1 825	1 131	1 085	975	2 526	2 860	2 641
21 years and over	45 940	45 940	22 077	1 726	905	1 002	931	2 390	2 680	1 529
60 years and over	12 214	12 214	7 179	471	131	241	337	355	426	303
62 years and over	11 106	11 106	6 644	430	120	216	322	319	371	268
Median	35.1	35.1	34.8	33.2	23.8	28.5	37.0	32.5	32.3	21.3
Male	57 071	57 071	25 150	2 062	1 160	1 166	1 079	3 324	4 000	2 607
Median age	32.7	32.7	30.7	27.0	24.3	27.4	32.5	30.5	31.6	22.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	120 284	120 284	55 530	4 623	2 407	2 633	2 306	6 754	7 890	5 546
In households	116 999	116 999	53 309	4 613	2 407	2 633	2 306	6 754	7 675	3 793
Householder	48 139	48 139	23 557	1 623	1 269	1 134	1 024	2 412	2 757	1 803
Family householder	32 400	32 400	13 903	1 211	416	771	646	1 959	2 207	907
Nonfamily householder	15 739	15 739	9 654	412	853	363	378	453	550	896
Living alone	12 434	12 434	7 736	356	452	305	327	339	457	631
Spouse	24 723	24 723	9 031	659	239	402	447	1 612	1 807	779
Child	33 322	33 322	14 516	1 724	303	850	621	2 259	2 612	779
Other relatives	5 158	5 158	3 047	466	93	118	109	235	300	93
Nonrelatives	5 657	5 657	3 158	141	503	129	105	236	194	339
Institutionalized persons	1 321	1 321	647	-	-	-	-	-	208	-
Other persons in group quarters	1 964	1 964	1 574	10	-	-	-	-	7	1 753
Persons per household	2.43	2.43	2.26	2.84	1.90	2.32	2.25	2.80	2.78	2.10
Persons per family	2.95	2.95	2.91	3.35	2.53	2.78	2.82	3.10	3.14	2.82
Persons 65 years and over	15 122	15 122	8 822	590	149	261	419	451	511	361
In households	14 317	14 317	8 418	590	149	261	419	451	509	361
Householder	9 878	9 878	6 079	386	108	199	294	275	340	243
Nonfamily householder	4 537	4 537	3 178	157	59	112	157	77	124	83
Living alone	4 372	4 372	3 073	152	56	108	154	72	120	83
Spouse	3 265	3 265	1 705	129	23	42	90	127	112	101
Other relatives	989	989	522	68	16	31	44	50	50	17
Nonrelatives	185	185	112	7	2	4	4	5	7	-
Institutionalized persons	798	798	397	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other persons in group quarters	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	32 400	32 400	13 903	1 211	416	771	646	1 959	2 207	907
With own children under 18 years	14 496	14 496	5 987	599	170	446	269	1 012	1 179	344
Number of own children under 18 years	24 577	24 577	10 478	1 217	232	700	465	1 744	1 957	571
Married-couple families	24 723	24 723	9 031	659	239	402	447	1 612	1 807	779
With own children under 18 years	10 343	10 343	3 315	275	88	174	176	824	962	289
Number of own children under 18 years	17 777	17 777	5 846	541	121	305	314	1 448	1 649	490
Female householder, no husband present	6 383	6 383	4 236	514	129	335	144	287	305	111
With own children under 18 years	3 631	3 631	2 441	311	66	256	73	167	178	50
Number of own children under 18 years	6 068	6 068	4 288	658	92	374	122	270	257	72
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	45 666	45 666	20 136	1 449	1 031	816	860	2 524	3 086	2 336
Never married	14 264	14 264	7 704	575	629	244	231	674	797	1 387
Now married, except separated	25 665	25 665	9 528	692	262	430	472	1 647	1 896	801
Separated	1 332	1 332	744	57	42	33	35	46	92	29
Widowed	1 150	1 150	678	47	9	29	28	31	63	19
Divorced	3 255	3 255	1 482	78	89	80	94	126	238	100
Females 15 years and over	52 015	52 015	25 348	1 942	1 149	1 287	1 009	2 667	3 016	2 692
Never married	12 648	12 648	7 627	583	619	287	174	496	543	1 581
Now married, except separated	25 596	25 596	9 486	708	258	432	469	1 647	1 853	817
Separated	2 112	2 112	1 360	146	56	97	56	96	107	37
Widowed	6 537	6 537	4 102	280	82	167	193	164	246	125
Divorced	5 122	5 122	2 773	225	134	144	117	264	267	132

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County—Con.					Wilmington city, New Hanover County				
	Tract 119.02	Tract 120.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 120.03	Tract 121.01	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105.01 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	5.3	12.3	18.0	13.5	18.3	1.7	2.2	7.2	2.5	2.8
Square miles	2.1	4.8	7.0	5.2	7.1	.7	.8	2.8	.9	1.1
AGE										
All persons	4 070	4 737	8 587	4 344	4 945	2 390	3 824	4 616	2 746	2 390
Under 5 years	220	256	558	211	343	172	235	358	165	91
5 to 9 years	205	271	610	278	389	138	270	443	148	71
10 to 14 years	179	261	662	234	404	177	271	431	164	63
15 to 19 years	205	320	635	306	377	221	293	424	157	213
20 to 24 years	459	360	385	342	320	178	248	278	188	857
25 to 34 years	753	698	1 190	589	873	403	596	696	416	513
35 to 44 years	521	730	1 721	705	947	356	596	685	477	193
45 to 54 years	363	685	1 208	525	599	196	348	378	278	133
55 to 64 years	412	569	849	536	378	198	359	333	221	110
65 to 74 years	449	419	555	461	231	210	356	340	281	86
75 to 84 years	240	145	171	135	71	112	186	200	200	51
85 years and over	64	23	43	22	13	29	66	50	51	9
3 and 4 years	86	89	227	90	143	70	98	144	68	28
16 years and over	3 433	3 899	6 616	3 559	3 746	1 863	2 995	3 304	2 229	2 154
18 years and over	3 363	3 759	6 349	3 439	3 577	1 787	2 855	3 119	2 174	2 132
21 years and over	3 153	3 560	6 016	3 229	3 357	1 649	2 707	2 910	2 078	1 733
60 years and over	972	894	1 142	898	504	465	800	749	657	200
62 years and over	895	773	1 014	805	434	413	738	683	611	182
Median	35.2	37.8	36.6	38.2	32.4	33.0	35.0	30.5	37.7	24.0
Female										
Under 5 years	2 191	2 425	4 433	2 292	2 487	1 215	2 095	2 560	1 438	1 240
5 to 9 years	110	133	266	106	158	86	117	179	70	40
10 to 14 years	98	140	323	137	178	66	138	224	73	28
15 to 19 years	92	118	324	119	195	88	149	216	72	29
20 to 24 years	117	165	328	155	176	88	149	190	78	121
25 to 34 years	217	181	194	178	171	86	130	145	95	466
35 to 44 years	337	334	652	295	463	191	300	405	230	222
45 to 54 years	279	374	898	391	488	186	323	385	245	101
55 to 64 years	199	359	609	276	291	94	184	238	135	71
65 to 74 years	237	294	426	285	193	111	215	201	117	67
75 to 84 years	273	217	277	251	120	123	218	208	174	49
85 years and over	181	97	104	80	43	74	120	138	117	37
3 and 4 years	51	47	126	47	68	37	48	60	28	12
16 years and over	1 872	2 005	3 446	1 901	1 930	955	1 662	1 901	1 205	1 136
18 years and over	1 835	1 937	3 312	1 838	1 852	927	1 592	1 824	1 176	1 125
21 years and over	1 723	1 832	3 135	1 742	1 747	868	1 515	1 725	1 129	899
60 years and over	632	487	591	500	273	283	503	471	387	129
62 years and over	595	425	535	448	244	254	468	430	365	118
Median	38.8	38.5	36.5	38.9	32.9	35.1	36.3	33.2	39.2	23.8
Male										
Under 5 years	1 879	2 312	4 154	2 052	2 458	1 175	1 729	2 056	1 308	1 150
Median age	32.0	37.0	36.6	37.0	32.0	30.9	33.1	27.0	36.3	24.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 070	4 737	8 587	4 344	4 945	2 390	3 824	4 616	2 746	2 390
In households	3 991	4 734	8 581	4 344	4 945	2 239	3 801	4 606	2 746	2 390
Householder	1 861	1 900	3 069	1 820	1 764	876	1 472	1 618	1 233	1 262
Family householder	1 045	1 416	2 624	1 297	1 415	534	1 014	1 209	762	410
Nonfamily householder	816	484	445	523	349	342	458	409	471	852
Living alone	639	385	379	405	265	284	385	353	412	451
Spouse	826	1 225	2 345	1 121	1 183	226	599	659	649	236
Child	872	1 290	2 757	1 117	1 616	711	1 226	1 723	723	300
Other relatives	139	153	268	97	214	287	337	465	52	89
Nonrelatives	293	166	142	189	168	139	167	141	89	503
Institutionalized persons	64	—	6	—	—	108	16	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	15	3	—	—	—	43	7	10	—	—
Persons per household	2.14	2.49	2.80	2.39	2.80	2.56	2.58	2.85	2.23	1.89
Persons per family	2.76	2.88	3.05	2.80	3.13	3.29	3.13	3.35	2.87	2.52
Persons 65 years and over	753	587	769	618	315	351	608	590	532	146
In households	710	587	764	618	315	348	594	590	532	146
Householder	524	371	454	398	193	260	420	386	356	106
Nonfamily householder	294	123	106	138	64	135	171	157	165	59
Living alone	287	119	100	138	59	123	160	152	162	56
Spouse	152	174	230	187	71	45	116	129	148	23
Other relatives	27	39	73	29	45	23	50	68	25	15
Nonrelatives	7	3	7	4	6	20	8	7	3	2
Institutionalized persons	43	—	5	—	—	2	14	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 045	1 416	2 624	1 297	1 415	534	1 014	1 209	762	410
With own children under 18 years	394	560	1 259	512	734	238	427	598	335	170
Number of own children under 18 years	636	908	2 100	863	1 247	440	788	1 216	558	232
Married-couple families	826	1 225	2 345	1 121	1 183	226	599	659	649	236
With own children under 18 years	291	472	1 120	416	594	84	242	275	276	88
Number of own children under 18 years	482	784	1 899	729	1 052	147	447	541	467	121
Female householder, no husband present	171	140	224	142	167	273	360	514	94	128
With own children under 18 years	80	65	112	80	98	143	165	311	51	66
Number of own children under 18 years	120	93	162	111	142	266	303	658	80	92
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 575	1 915	3 237	1 691	1 853	928	1 357	1 443	1 046	1 022
Never married	532	468	637	413	423	437	490	572	266	626
Now married, except separated	856	1 251	2 383	1 143	1 218	260	639	692	674	259
Separated	39	42	42	28	47	71	68	56	28	42
Widowed	36	34	39	25	26	56	58	47	23	8
Divorced	112	120	136	82	139	104	102	76	55	87
Females 15 years and over	1 891	2 034	3 520	1 930	1 956	975	1 691	1 941	1 223	1 143
Never married	384	363	600	368	349	336	460	583	246	619
Now married, except separated	857	1 263	2 394	1 141	1 217	245	632	708	666	255
Separated	56	45	71	54	64	98	106	146	34	55
Widowed	377	198	219	195	134	185	300	280	166	80
Divorced	217	165	236	172	192	111	193	224	111	134

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.									
	Tract 105.02	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	5.6	7.7	3.0	5.0	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	2.5	2.6
Square miles	2.2	3.0	1.2	1.9	1.0	.6	.5	.5	1.0	1.0
AGE										
All persons	4 383	3 255	3 000	2 633	2 306	2 122	3 202	2 293	1 655	1 663
Under 5 years	249	129	138	332	129	254	271	128	110	135
5 to 9 years	207	148	109	202	155	187	263	101	85	146
10 to 14 years	184	174	99	156	153	116	285	120	68	151
15 to 19 years	244	164	159	170	129	134	317	132	94	118
20 to 24 years	728	136	319	269	164	174	211	168	120	96
25 to 34 years	972	318	646	506	439	351	442	445	299	195
35 to 44 years	565	459	390	289	330	269	394	333	199	238
45 to 54 years	318	373	235	213	187	144	246	204	140	100
55 to 64 years	368	394	210	235	201	199	239	196	162	147
65 to 74 years	318	553	323	175	249	178	324	245	193	189
75 to 84 years	180	306	256	74	144	100	163	163	130	114
85 years and over	50	101	116	12	26	16	45	58	55	34
3 and 4 years	98	50	57	122	54	99	99	49	40	57
16 years and over	3 717	2 756	2 627	1 913	1 844	1 544	2 318	1 919	1 376	1 210
18 years and over	3 649	2 688	2 574	1 854	1 796	1 498	2 178	1 867	1 339	1 165
21 years and over	3 346	2 612	2 429	1 723	1 705	1 400	2 019	1 789	1 278	1 088
60 years and over	753	1 189	824	376	526	412	653	576	460	416
62 years and over	669	1 100	774	328	494	359	622	533	427	382
Median	30.4	47.6	35.8	28.1	34.6	30.1	31.2	36.2	37.4	34.6
Female	2 322	1 802	1 708	1 467	1 227	1 269	1 871	1 210	986	971
Under 5 years	109	74	79	164	67	132	148	67	61	77
5 to 9 years	120	74	49	101	79	87	135	43	41	70
10 to 14 years	82	84	50	75	72	62	140	68	33	78
15 to 19 years	135	79	89	97	63	72	154	67	48	60
20 to 24 years	366	70	179	169	71	127	105	83	57	54
25 to 34 years	482	163	329	290	224	220	285	210	171	121
35 to 44 years	275	235	216	143	167	156	245	155	115	141
45 to 54 years	179	213	129	128	92	82	149	109	71	56
55 to 64 years	214	210	110	120	117	127	157	109	93	88
65 to 74 years	190	332	207	119	159	120	213	136	141	118
75 to 84 years	130	196	179	50	96	70	103	112	108	81
85 years and over	40	72	92	11	20	14	37	51	47	27
3 and 4 years	42	30	35	49	28	52	55	24	22	37
16 years and over	2 000	1 544	1 514	1 111	996	977	1 410	1 019	842	737
18 years and over	1 959	1 508	1 482	1 085	975	954	1 347	992	822	712
21 years and over	1 778	1 473	1 407	1 002	931	893	1 270	953	795	675
60 years and over	474	731	549	241	337	279	431	358	348	270
62 years and over	430	680	522	216	322	249	410	336	330	251
Median	31.7	51.1	37.9	28.5	37.0	31.7	34.3	38.2	41.7	36.4
Male	2 061	1 453	1 292	1 166	1 079	853	1 331	1 083	669	692
Median age	28.9	43.8	32.7	27.4	32.5	28.3	25.0	33.9	32.3	31.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 383	3 255	3 000	2 633	2 306	2 122	3 202	2 293	1 655	1 663
In households	4 299	3 118	2 771	2 633	2 306	2 122	3 201	2 158	1 619	1 663
Householder	2 073	1 470	1 449	1 134	1 024	982	1 279	1 001	930	696
Family householder	991	950	694	771	646	610	851	492	331	417
Nonfamily householder	1 082	520	755	363	378	372	428	509	599	279
Living alone	744	476	615	305	327	349	389	410	540	251
Spouse	690	836	512	402	447	277	255	264	156	131
Child	886	692	507	850	621	724	1 200	499	367	570
Other relatives	145	57	97	118	109	81	357	224	68	181
Nonrelatives	505	63	206	129	105	58	110	170	98	85
Institutionalized persons	81	130	225	—	—	—	—	67	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	3	7	4	—	—	—	1	68	36	—
Persons per household	2.07	2.12	1.91	2.32	2.25	2.16	2.50	2.16	1.74	2.39
Persons per family	2.74	2.67	2.61	2.78	2.82	2.77	3.13	3.01	2.79	3.12
Persons 65 years and over	548	960	695	261	419	294	532	466	378	337
In households	537	875	481	261	419	294	532	397	375	337
Householder	413	611	360	199	294	235	408	282	377	271
Nonfamily householder	245	288	228	112	157	150	217	154	288	174
Living alone	237	286	223	108	154	146	207	142	286	160
Spouse	89	239	98	42	90	45	76	53	23	27
Other relatives	29	23	21	16	31	10	37	44	11	31
Nonrelatives	6	2	2	4	4	4	11	18	4	8
Institutionalized persons	10	85	214	—	—	—	—	67	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	991	950	694	771	646	610	851	492	331	417
With own children under 18 years	411	307	257	446	269	344	402	176	163	198
Number of own children under 18 years	673	536	374	700	465	582	805	318	280	396
Married-couple families	690	836	512	402	447	277	255	264	156	131
With own children under 18 years	240	257	163	174	176	102	82	91	43	46
Number of own children under 18 years	394	467	245	305	314	172	172	166	77	87
Female householder, no husband present	257	94	149	335	144	308	546	179	163	264
With own children under 18 years	159	39	84	256	73	231	304	76	115	147
Number of own children under 18 years	264	53	113	374	122	395	610	137	198	302
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 732	1 234	1 124	816	860	577	935	912	541	485
Never married	758	250	345	244	231	181	457	433	231	212
Now married, except separated	724	870	559	430	472	289	285	294	171	140
Separated	65	13	37	33	35	35	50	48	33	49
Widowed	43	45	62	29	28	20	61	52	28	40
Divorced	142	56	121	80	94	52	82	85	78	44
Females 15 years and over	2 011	1 570	1 530	1 127	1 009	988	1 448	1 032	851	746
Never married	650	224	368	287	174	291	581	316	245	228
Now married, except separated	727	864	545	432	469	290	290	279	166	142
Separated	86	19	64	97	56	76	153	68	62	89
Widowed	290	337	342	167	193	178	290	234	236	195
Divorced	258	126	211	144	117	153	134	135	142	92

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.								Remainder of New Hanover County	
	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 119.01 (pt.)	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.03 (pt.)	Tract 121.01 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.5	.2	3.2	2.4	3.3	2.2	10.1	4.7	.1	.1
Square miles .....	.6	.1	1.2	.9	1.3	.9	3.9	1.8	—	—
AGE										
All persons	687	—	1 943	2 164	1 463	1 577	4 116	1 102	7	17
Under 5 years	57	—	3	88	72	92	204	69	—	1
5 to 9 years	76	—	3	88	68	100	267	62	—	—
10 to 14 years	43	—	—	79	73	132	217	72	—	1
15 to 19 years	56	—	1 082	103	96	125	293	66	2	1
20 to 24 years	60	—	732	301	90	87	329	69	—	—
25 to 34 years	141	—	79	396	182	147	570	168	—	7
35 to 44 years	99	—	19	239	186	251	669	203	3	1
45 to 54 years	60	—	—	187	214	245	475	151	2	1
55 to 64 years	45	—	6	210	220	200	503	121	—	2
65 to 74 years	41	—	7	274	192	143	443	88	—	2
75 to 84 years	8	—	3	167	63	40	128	31	—	—
85 years and over	1	—	2	32	7	15	18	2	—	1
3 and 4 years	25	—	1	34	26	39	84	25	—	—
16 years and over	502	—	1 937	1 897	1 237	1 237	3 369	887	7	15
18 years and over	483	—	1 933	1 865	1 193	1 172	3 253	850	6	14
21 years and over	444	—	542	1 731	1 138	1 108	3 052	821	5	14
60 years and over	69	—	15	594	388	283	852	183	—	3
62 years and over	64	—	12	553	334	263	764	162	—	3
Median	28.0	—	19.8	35.6	43.3	39.9	37.9	37.6	41.5	33.3
Female										
All persons	380	—	1 066	1 203	774	854	2 171	551	1	7
Under 5 years	27	—	1	45	40	45	102	33	—	1
5 to 9 years	37	—	2	47	36	56	130	25	—	—
10 to 14 years	26	—	—	44	29	70	108	33	—	—
15 to 19 years	28	—	653	58	50	72	150	23	—	—
20 to 24 years	27	—	364	140	45	46	174	34	—	—
25 to 34 years	86	—	27	177	87	77	283	90	—	3
35 to 44 years	61	—	5	132	94	142	372	111	1	—
45 to 54 years	37	—	3	103	127	137	251	71	—	1
55 to 64 years	23	—	4	129	127	93	267	69	—	—
65 to 74 years	22	—	4	175	98	83	244	40	—	1
75 to 84 years	5	—	1	124	38	21	74	20	—	1
85 years and over	1	—	2	29	3	12	16	2	—	—
3 and 4 years	10	—	—	22	15	24	44	13	—	—
16 years and over	284	—	1 063	1 060	661	675	1 803	456	1	6
18 years and over	275	—	1 060	1 042	644	634	1 742	443	1	6
21 years and over	256	—	249	970	609	599	1 648	433	1	6
60 years and over	39	—	9	406	212	147	476	99	—	2
62 years and over	36	—	7	386	181	139	425	89	—	2
Median	30.4	—	19.7	41.0	45.3	39.5	38.6	39.0	39.5	33.8
Male										
All persons	307	—	877	961	689	723	1 945	551	6	10
Median age	25.5	—	20.0	31.8	40.5	40.6	36.3	35.9	42.5	28.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	687	—	1 943	2 164	1 463	1 577	4 116	1 102	7	17
In households	687	—	563	2 135	1 463	1 571	4 116	1 102	7	17
Householder	264	—	414	1 093	593	545	1 728	421	5	7
Family householder	195	—	26	506	457	474	1 229	334	2	6
Nonfamily householder	69	—	388	587	136	71	499	87	3	1
Living alone	56	—	281	464	118	68	386	72	3	1
Spouse	112	—	18	409	387	405	1 061	300	—	3
Child	249	—	8	387	396	496	1 059	322	1	3
Other relatives	23	—	3	65	58	107	87	37	1	4
Nonrelatives	39	—	120	181	29	18	181	22	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	14	—	6	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1 380	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.60	—	1.36	1.95	2.47	2.88	2.38	2.62	1.40	2.43
Persons per family	2.97	—	2.12	2.70	2.84	3.13	2.80	2.97	2.00	2.67
Persons 65 years and over										
All persons	50	—	12	473	262	198	589	121	—	3
In households	50	—	12	473	262	193	589	121	—	—
Householder	31	—	8	374	166	107	378	77	—	2
Nonfamily householder	12	—	4	237	53	22	129	21	—	—
Living alone	12	—	4	232	51	22	129	21	—	—
Spouse	15	—	4	84	84	66	180	29	—	—
Other relatives	4	—	—	12	12	19	27	14	—	1
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	1	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	195	—	26	506	457	474	1 229	334	2	6
With own children under 18 years	110	—	5	165	144	200	490	132	1	—
Number of own children under 18 years	192	—	6	267	244	339	828	239	1	—
Married-couple families										
All persons	112	—	18	409	387	405	1 061	300	—	3
With own children under 18 years	51	—	2	123	116	170	398	116	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	91	—	3	211	199	298	702	220	—	1
Female householder, no husband present										
All persons	70	—	6	78	52	58	136	28	—	—
With own children under 18 years	53	—	3	32	20	24	76	13	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	92	—	3	40	33	34	103	16	—	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	221	—	874	842	581	570	1 597	439	6	9
Never married	76	—	829	322	129	122	390	103	3	3
Now married, except separated	114	—	26	430	395	414	1 082	309	—	3
Separated	10	—	6	20	7	7	27	4	1	—
Widowed	5	—	3	18	14	9	23	6	—	1
Divorced	16	—	10	52	36	18	75	17	2	2
Females 15 years and over	290	—	1 063	1 067	669	683	1 831	460	1	6
Never married	80	—	1 009	241	113	146	357	73	—	—
Now married, except separated	116	—	30	427	400	417	1 079	307	—	3
Separated	25	—	6	30	12	23	47	8	—	1
Widowed	24	—	6	245	79	56	184	35	—	2
Divorced	45	—	12	124	65	41	164	37	1	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of New Hanover County—Con.								
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 117.01	Tract 117.02	Tract 118	Tract 118.99
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	—	—	106.5	10.8	120.3	7.0	39.6	36.7	—
Square miles	—	—	41.1	4.2	46.4	2.7	15.3	14.2	—
AGE									
All persons	—	—	6 531	6 067	7 890	3 080	6 110	3 039	—
Under 5 years	—	—	427	458	584	161	334	56	—
5 to 9 years	—	—	439	453	603	177	380	82	—
10 to 14 years	—	—	491	476	601	210	408	100	—
15 to 19 years	—	—	513	444	608	240	370	159	—
20 to 24 years	—	—	434	428	501	178	279	473	—
25 to 34 years	—	—	1 122	1 136	1 545	403	905	649	—
35 to 44 years	—	—	1 118	1 204	1 543	523	1 221	441	—
45 to 54 years	—	—	764	660	841	460	775	391	—
55 to 64 years	—	—	549	407	553	394	510	312	—
65 to 74 years	—	—	423	309	358	254	446	269	—
75 to 84 years	—	—	196	80	138	66	307	92	—
85 years and over	—	—	55	12	15	14	175	15	—
3 and 4 years	—	—	162	176	228	70	141	25	—
16 years and over	—	—	5 055	4 589	5 975	2 474	4 912	2 770	—
18 years and over	—	—	4 852	4 405	5 740	2 374	4 758	2 727	—
21 years and over	—	—	4 580	4 145	5 369	2 248	4 552	2 567	—
60 years and over	—	—	941	598	782	524	1 190	521	—
62 years and over	—	—	817	520	673	447	1 084	465	—
Median	—	—	33.5	31.9	32.0	38.6	38.1	35.0	—
Female	—	—	3 376	3 050	3 890	1 596	3 186	1 456	—
Under 5 years	—	—	222	210	280	91	175	32	—
5 to 9 years	—	—	205	226	293	92	175	43	—
10 to 14 years	—	—	244	237	301	107	213	41	—
15 to 19 years	—	—	246	194	269	112	179	87	—
20 to 24 years	—	—	231	212	251	82	129	222	—
25 to 34 years	—	—	595	586	771	209	474	285	—
35 to 44 years	—	—	540	642	761	275	618	198	—
45 to 54 years	—	—	404	316	389	240	384	192	—
55 to 64 years	—	—	285	214	290	197	267	160	—
65 to 74 years	—	—	229	164	200	136	225	139	—
75 to 84 years	—	—	136	43	74	45	204	46	—
85 years and over	—	—	39	6	11	10	143	11	—
3 and 4 years	—	—	80	80	109	39	75	20	—
16 years and over	—	—	2 645	2 336	2 959	1 276	2 587	1 321	—
18 years and over	—	—	2 552	2 251	2 860	1 227	2 509	1 296	—
21 years and over	—	—	2 417	2 134	2 680	1 172	2 418	1 219	—
60 years and over	—	—	542	316	426	288	713	271	—
62 years and over	—	—	486	283	371	244	649	238	—
Median	—	—	34.0	32.7	32.3	39.2	39.0	35.7	—
Male	—	—	3 155	3 017	4 000	1 484	2 924	1 583	—
Median age	—	—	32.9	31.0	31.6	37.8	37.1	34.4	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	—	—	6 531	6 067	7 890	3 080	6 110	3 039	—
In households	—	—	6 443	6 067	7 675	3 080	5 843	3 039	—
Householder	—	—	2 402	2 148	2 757	1 155	2 292	1 439	—
Family householder	—	—	1 883	1 764	2 207	922	1 792	724	—
Nonfamily householder	—	—	519	384	550	233	500	715	—
Living alone	—	—	446	283	457	205	413	420	—
Spouse	—	—	1 544	1 500	1 807	807	1 580	612	—
Child	—	—	2 081	2 010	2 617	952	1 688	467	—
Other relatives	—	—	254	212	300	113	138	50	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	162	197	194	53	145	471	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	88	—	208	—	267	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	—	—	2.68	2.82	2.78	2.67	2.55	2.11	—
Persons per family	—	—	3.06	3.11	3.14	3.03	2.90	2.56	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	674	401	511	334	928	376	—
In households	—	—	607	401	509	334	674	376	—
Householder	—	—	406	244	340	214	432	240	—
Nonfamily householder	—	—	149	65	124	89	156	86	—
Living alone	—	—	147	60	120	86	152	77	—
Spouse	—	—	156	112	112	84	193	116	—
Other relatives	—	—	37	40	50	36	43	14	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	8	5	7	—	6	6	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	67	—	2	—	254	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	—	—	1 883	1 764	2 207	922	1 792	724	—
With own children under 18 years	—	—	891	902	1 179	389	800	194	—
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	1 517	1 552	1 957	665	1 293	301	—
Married-couple families	—	—	1 544	1 500	1 807	807	1 580	612	—
With own children under 18 years	—	—	718	773	962	336	691	140	—
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	1 263	1 357	1 649	578	1 141	223	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	265	217	305	84	157	72	—
With own children under 18 years	—	—	144	114	178	43	89	37	—
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	217	178	257	72	127	55	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	—	—	2 469	2 303	3 086	1 226	2 365	1 461	—
Never married	—	—	613	598	797	304	497	632	—
Now married, except separated	—	—	1 577	1 533	1 896	826	1 626	637	—
Separated	—	—	55	36	92	20	50	42	—
Widowed	—	—	47	26	63	25	61	28	—
Divorced	—	—	177	110	238	51	131	122	—
Females 15 years and over	—	—	2 705	2 377	3 016	1 306	2 623	1 340	—
Never married	—	—	509	416	543	215	377	470	—
Now married, except separated	—	—	1 579	1 531	1 853	824	1 633	632	—
Separated	—	—	87	71	107	30	58	26	—
Widowed	—	—	292	140	246	137	374	92	—
Divorced	—	—	238	219	267	100	181	120	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of New Hanover County—Con.								
	Tract 119.01 (pt.)	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.03 (pt.)	Tract 121.01 (pt.)	Tract 121.02	Tract 122	Tract 123.98
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	6.6	2.9	9.0	15.8	3.4	13.6	40.4	25.1	4
Square miles	2.6	1.1	3.5	6.1	1.3	5.3	15.6	9.7	.2
AGE									
All persons	3 603	1 906	3 274	7 010	228	3 843	7 057	5 092	-
Under 5 years	165	132	184	466	7	274	513	207	-
5 to 9 years	172	117	203	510	11	327	483	242	-
10 to 14 years	175	100	188	530	17	332	477	283	-
15 to 19 years	463	102	224	510	13	311	476	299	-
20 to 24 years	456	158	270	298	13	251	426	346	-
25 to 34 years	549	357	516	1 043	19	705	1 179	796	-
35 to 44 years	519	282	544	1 470	36	744	1 294	851	-
45 to 54 years	382	176	471	963	50	448	899	699	-
55 to 64 years	373	202	349	649	33	257	697	657	-
65 to 74 years	251	175	227	412	18	143	422	495	-
75 to 84 years	79	73	82	131	7	40	163	186	-
85 years and over	19	32	16	28	4	11	28	31	-
3 and 4 years	59	52	63	188	6	118	205	80	-
16 years and over	3 063	1 536	2 662	5 379	190	2 859	5 487	4 310	-
18 years and over	2 992	1 498	2 566	5 177	186	2 727	5 289	4 188	-
21 years and over	2 456	1 422	2 422	4 908	177	2 536	5 006	3 980	-
60 years and over	543	378	506	859	46	321	941	1 055	-
62 years and over	481	342	439	751	41	272	807	929	-
Median	32.2	34.6	36.1	36.1	44.5	31.2	34.8	39.1	-
Female	1 873	988	1 651	3 579	121	1 936	3 599	2 524	-
Under 5 years	73	65	93	221	4	125	265	99	-
5 to 9 years	84	51	104	267	7	153	237	115	-
10 to 14 years	87	48	89	254	11	162	239	125	-
15 to 19 years	255	59	115	256	5	153	206	129	-
20 to 24 years	243	77	136	148	4	137	209	174	-
25 to 34 years	271	160	247	575	12	373	631	395	-
35 to 44 years	266	147	280	756	19	377	664	428	-
45 to 54 years	205	96	232	472	25	220	464	351	-
55 to 64 years	202	108	167	333	18	124	363	341	-
65 to 74 years	128	98	119	194	7	80	208	234	-
75 to 84 years	44	57	59	83	6	23	95	109	-
85 years and over	15	22	10	20	3	9	18	24	-
3 and 4 years	30	29	32	102	3	55	109	38	-
16 years and over	1 614	812	1 344	2 771	98	1 474	2 821	2 161	-
18 years and over	1 581	793	1 293	2 678	96	1 409	2 725	2 116	-
21 years and over	1 280	753	1 223	2 536	94	1 314	2 596	2 020	-
60 years and over	294	226	275	444	24	174	494	546	-
62 years and over	261	209	244	396	23	155	422	479	-
Median	32.6	36.5	36.3	36.1	43.6	31.4	35.2	40.1	-
Male	1 730	918	1 623	3 431	107	1 907	3 458	2 568	-
Median age	31.7	32.3	35.6	36.1	44.9	30.8	34.4	38.3	-
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 603	1 906	3 274	7 010	228	3 843	7 057	5 092	-
In households	3 230	1 856	3 271	7 010	228	3 843	7 051	5 030	-
Householder	1 389	768	1 307	2 524	92	1 343	2 681	2 273	-
Family householder	881	539	959	2 150	68	1 081	2 071	1 448	-
Nonfamily householder	508	229	348	374	24	262	610	825	-
Living alone	350	175	267	311	19	193	486	669	-
Spouse	761	417	838	1 940	60	883	1 722	1 218	-
Child	771	485	894	2 294	58	1 294	2 111	1 113	-
Other relatives	90	74	95	161	10	177	268	164	-
Nonrelatives	219	112	137	124	8	146	269	262	-
Institutionalized persons	-	50	-	-	-	-	6	55	-
Other persons in group quarters	373	-	3	-	-	-	-	7	-
Persons per household	2.33	2.42	2.50	2.78	2.48	2.86	2.63	2.21	-
Persons per family	2.84	2.81	2.91	3.03	2.88	3.18	2.98	2.72	-
Persons 65 years and over	349	280	325	571	29	194	613	712	-
In households	349	237	325	571	29	194	611	679	-
Householder	235	150	205	347	20	116	388	460	-
Nonfamily householder	79	57	70	84	9	43	150	198	-
Living alone	79	55	68	78	9	38	142	188	-
Spouse	97	68	90	164	7	42	148	171	-
Other relatives	17	15	27	54	2	31	64	36	-
Nonrelatives	-	4	3	6	-	5	11	12	-
Institutionalized persons	-	43	-	-	-	-	2	33	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	881	539	959	2 150	68	1 081	2 071	1 448	-
With own children under 18 years	339	229	416	1 059	22	602	981	505	-
Number of own children under 18 years	565	369	664	1 761	35	1 008	1 608	803	-
Married-couple families	761	417	838	1 940	60	883	1 722	1 218	-
With own children under 18 years	287	168	356	950	18	478	764	387	-
Number of own children under 18 years	487	271	585	1 601	27	832	1 278	639	-
Female householder, no husband present	105	93	88	166	6	139	271	178	-
With own children under 18 years	47	48	45	88	4	85	170	98	-
Number of own children under 18 years	69	80	60	128	8	126	268	135	-
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 462	733	1 334	2 667	94	1 414	2 726	2 175	-
Never married	558	210	339	515	23	320	616	532	-
Now married, except separated	775	426	856	1 969	61	909	1 780	1 263	-
Separated	23	19	35	35	1	43	71	65	-
Widowed	16	18	20	30	2	20	45	70	-
Divorced	90	60	84	118	7	122	214	245	-
Females 15 years and over	1 629	824	1 365	2 837	99	1 496	2 858	2 185	-
Never married	572	143	250	454	11	276	455	330	-
Now married, except separated	787	430	863	1 977	62	910	1 770	1 256	-
Separated	31	26	33	48	7	56	100	71	-
Widowed	119	132	119	163	11	99	243	266	-
Divorced	120	93	100	195	8	155	290	262	-

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in New Hanover County				
		Total	Wilmington city	Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02
AGE								
All persons	94 895	94 895	36 059	1 623	1 912	2 050	5 830	5 995
Under 5 years	5 224	5 224	1 663	74	66	205	431	453
5 to 9 years	5 392	5 392	1 645	79	45	135	424	479
10 to 14 years	5 429	5 429	1 573	68	41	125	421	435
15 to 19 years	7 173	7 173	2 995	80	188	130	398	441
20 to 24 years	8 333	8 333	4 214	86	743	188	431	375
25 to 34 years	15 829	15 829	5 771	293	403	367	1 127	1 245
35 to 44 years	15 510	15 510	4 810	266	134	238	1 127	1 178
45 to 54 years	10 684	10 684	3 376	116	97	191	666	617
55 to 64 years	9 082	9 082	3 538	153	82	224	401	415
65 to 74 years	7 632	7 632	3 759	228	68	165	316	251
75 to 84 years	3 610	3 610	2 120	146	39	72	80	98
85 years and over	997	997	595	34	6	10	8	8
3 and 4 years	2 064	2 064	651	25	19	76	164	178
16 years and over	77 741	77 741	30 861	1 393	1 750	1 564	4 475	4 539
18 years and over	75 455	75 455	30 143	1 357	1 737	1 514	4 316	4 358
21 years and over	69 626	69 626	27 116	1 315	1 371	1 419	4 067	4 088
60 years and over	16 901	16 901	8 405	487	150	356	597	570
62 years and over	15 128	15 128	7 698	460	138	312	522	481
Median	35.0	35.0	35.3	38.6	23.6	31.2	32.2	31.7
Female								
Under 5 years	49 294	49 294	19 470	896	975	1 117	2 915	2 981
5 to 9 years	2 565	2 565	814	35	27	94	194	223
10 to 14 years	2 675	2 675	828	42	17	68	213	233
15 to 19 years	2 660	2 660	768	39	21	61	204	216
20 to 24 years	3 636	3 636	1 616	27	109	70	173	197
25 to 34 years	4 166	4 166	2 114	46	394	107	212	191
35 to 44 years	7 989	7 989	2 854	149	168	200	576	634
45 to 54 years	7 916	7 916	2 495	131	70	118	601	594
55 to 64 years	5 456	5 456	1 826	66	50	118	322	280
65 to 74 years	4 827	4 827	1 972	97	49	114	206	215
75 to 84 years	4 267	4 267	2 279	138	37	110	167	140
85 years and over	2 365	2 365	1 434	106	27	48	42	52
3 and 4 years	1 032	1 032	315	6	6	24	71	90
16 years and over	40 851	40 851	16 899	775	903	883	2 268	2 273
18 years and over	39 743	39 743	16 537	764	898	860	2 195	2 192
21 years and over	36 713	36 713	14 884	750	691	805	2 084	2 061
60 years and over	9 894	9 894	5 265	312	97	224	310	309
62 years and over	8 978	8 978	4 887	298	87	201	279	264
Median	36.1	36.1	37.6	41.8	23.3	32.4	33.0	31.9
Male								
Under 5 years	45 601	45 601	16 589	727	937	933	2 915	3 014
Median age	33.8	33.8	32.8	36.2	23.9	30.0	31.2	31.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	94 895	94 895	36 059	1 623	1 912	2 050	5 830	5 995
In households	92 279	92 279	34 252	1 617	1 912	2 050	5 830	5 913
Householder	38 938	38 938	16 253	750	1 020	883	2 134	2 172
Family householder	26 043	26 043	9 048	487	294	581	1 720	1 738
Nonfamily householder	12 895	12 895	7 205	263	726	302	414	434
Living alone	9 971	9 971	5 618	220	366	255	308	352
Spouse	21 738	21 738	7 120	363	181	355	1 462	1 475
Child	24 222	24 222	7 504	356	193	616	1 862	1 974
Other relatives	2 750	2 750	1 075	86	66	99	169	142
Nonrelatives	4 631	4 631	2 300	62	452	97	203	150
Institutionalized persons	922	922	472	—	—	—	—	77
Other persons in group quarters	1 694	1 694	1 335	6	—	—	—	5
Persons per household	2.37	2.37	2.11	2.17	1.87	2.32	2.74	2.72
Persons per family	2.87	2.87	2.73	2.68	2.48	2.84	3.03	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	12 239	12 239	6 474	408	113	247	404	357
In households	11 567	11 567	6 133	408	113	247	404	357
Householder	7 856	7 856	4 376	272	82	188	244	231
Nonfamily householder	3 502	3 502	2 266	112	44	105	67	81
Living alone	3 402	3 402	2 219	109	42	101	62	79
Spouse	2 865	2 865	1 398	103	17	41	118	84
Other relatives	730	730	310	32	13	14	37	38
Nonrelatives	116	116	49	1	1	4	5	4
Institutionalized persons	668	668	337	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	26 043	26 043	9 048	487	294	581	1 720	1 738
With own children under 18 years	11 051	11 051	3 362	152	113	293	851	937
Number of own children under 18 years	18 161	18 161	5 491	240	154	476	1 433	1 553
Married-couple families	21 728	21 728	7 093	364	177	351	1 464	1 476
With own children under 18 years	8 871	8 871	2 433	109	64	145	724	784
Number of own children under 18 years	15 002	15 002	4 152	178	88	260	1 250	1 335
Female householder, no husband present	3 382	3 382	1 597	109	79	206	204	198
With own children under 18 years	1 788	1 788	798	40	37	138	110	124
Number of own children under 18 years	2 631	2 631	1 154	57	52	204	163	179
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	37 456	37 456	14 118	622	850	691	2 250	2 319
Never married	10 761	10 761	4 967	169	544	192	573	516
Now married, except separated	22 393	22 393	7 383	375	193	375	1 491	1 527
Separated	873	873	362	16	34	26	38	59
Widowed	757	757	372	20	6	29	28	29
Divorced	2 672	2 672	1 034	42	73	69	120	188
Females 15 years and over	41 394	41 394	17 060	780	910	894	2 304	2 309
Never married	8 850	8 850	4 441	132	517	158	385	367
Now married, except separated	22 383	22 383	7 391	381	195	381	1 486	1 509
Separated	1 200	1 200	544	19	37	81	67	77
Widowed	4 952	4 952	2 786	149	62	153	137	156
Divorced	4 009	4 009	1 898	99	99	121	229	200

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in New Hanover County—Con.		Wilmington city, New Hanover County					
	Tract 119.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)
AGE								
All persons	5 036	7 864	1 348	1 617	1 899	3 716	2 423	2 050
Under 5 years	159	493	73	74	65	170	85	205
5 to 9 years	159	549	80	79	45	157	74	135
10 to 14 years	157	599	71	68	40	134	69	125
15 to 19 years	1 417	563	72	78	188	204	124	130
20 to 24 years	1 050	326	92	86	743	650	269	188
25 to 34 years	585	1 103	232	293	396	801	484	367
35 to 44 years	501	1 604	213	264	134	467	298	238
45 to 54 years	342	1 102	121	114	96	283	204	191
55 to 64 years	352	801	134	153	81	337	193	224
65 to 74 years	229	521	133	228	66	290	285	165
75 to 84 years	69	165	85	146	39	174	237	72
85 years and over	16	38	42	34	6	49	101	10
3 and 4 years	58	205	27	25	19	71	38	76
16 years and over	4 535	6 096	1 111	1 387	1 739	3 237	2 177	1 564
18 years and over	4 470	5 860	1 081	1 352	1 726	3 185	2 134	1 514
21 years and over	2 708	5 570	1 036	1 311	1 360	2 908	2 016	1 419
60 years and over	495	1 086	326	487	148	704	740	356
62 years and over	436	961	308	460	136	624	694	312
Median	21.6	36.9	37.0	38.6	23.5	31.0	38.1	31.2
Female	2 631	4 042	743	896	969	1 986	1 376	1 117
Under 5 years	71	233	30	35	26	72	53	94
5 to 9 years	75	291	42	42	17	92	29	68
10 to 14 years	77	291	38	39	21	61	36	61
15 to 19 years	819	288	38	27	109	119	68	70
20 to 24 years	519	164	45	46	394	322	147	107
25 to 34 years	276	608	116	149	165	395	236	200
35 to 44 years	253	833	113	131	70	228	162	118
45 to 54 years	181	541	63	66	49	157	113	118
55 to 64 years	190	405	77	97	49	198	101	114
65 to 74 years	118	259	90	138	36	176	182	110
75 to 84 years	39	102	55	106	27	127	166	48
85 years and over	13	27	36	20	6	39	83	9
3 and 4 years	29	112	12	6	6	31	25	24
16 years and over	2 394	3 158	627	775	898	1 753	1 247	883
18 years and over	2 361	3 041	610	764	893	1 719	1 222	860
21 years and over	1 367	2 892	583	750	686	1 551	1 166	805
60 years and over	269	565	214	312	96	447	494	224
62 years and over	238	509	207	298	86	406	469	201
Median	21.4	36.8	40.0	41.8	23.3	32.8	42.1	32.4
Male	2 405	3 822	605	721	930	1 730	1 047	933
Median age	21.9	37.0	34.2	36.2	23.8	29.4	34.0	30.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	5 036	7 864	1 348	1 617	1 899	3 716	2 423	2 050
In households	3 457	7 858	1 347	1 611	1 899	3 650	2 232	2 050
Householder	1 641	2 854	592	746	1 014	1 801	1 193	883
Family householder	829	2 436	376	485	289	821	558	581
Nonfamily householder	812	418	216	261	725	980	635	302
Living alone	564	355	179	218	365	660	516	255
Spouse	721	2 213	257	363	178	611	441	355
Child	707	2 489	351	355	191	670	368	616
Other relatives	68	180	68	85	64	111	63	99
Nonrelatives	320	122	79	62	452	457	167	97
Institutionalized persons	—	6	—	—	—	65	188	—
Other persons in group quarters	1 579	—	1	6	—	1	3	—
Persons per household	2.11	2.75	2.28	2.18	1.87	2.03	1.87	2.32
Persons per family	2.81	3.00	2.80	2.68	2.48	2.69	2.55	2.84
Persons 65 years and over	314	724	260	408	111	513	623	247
In households	314	719	260	408	111	504	445	247
Householder	214	427	188	272	80	388	328	188
Nonfamily householder	79	100	89	112	44	233	199	105
Living alone	79	96	86	109	42	226	194	101
Spouse	88	221	48	103	17	83	97	41
Other relatives	12	65	20	32	13	28	18	14
Nonrelatives	—	6	4	1	1	5	2	4
Institutionalized persons	—	5	—	—	—	9	178	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	829	2 436	376	485	289	821	558	581
With own children under 18 years	319	1 159	142	151	113	301	178	293
Number of own children under 18 years	529	1 935	244	239	154	489	261	476
Married-couple families	724	2 212	256	364	174	604	438	351
With own children under 18 years	273	1 041	99	109	64	196	120	145
Number of own children under 18 years	462	1 763	170	178	88	320	178	260
Female householder, no husband present	91	175	100	109	78	183	93	206
With own children under 18 years	43	94	34	40	37	100	49	138
Number of own children under 18 years	63	137	60	57	52	163	67	204
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	2 153	2 996	491	616	844	1 494	937	691
Never married	1 282	557	149	166	543	648	281	192
Now married, except separated	744	2 243	265	375	190	631	475	375
Separated	22	39	18	15	34	48	26	26
Widowed	15	33	17	20	6	37	48	29
Divorced	90	124	42	40	71	130	107	69
Females 15 years and over	2 408	3 227	633	780	905	1 761	1 258	894
Never married	1 389	508	127	132	517	560	273	158
Now married, except separated	755	2 258	271	381	192	643	465	381
Separated	32	58	25	19	36	59	37	81
Widowed	110	192	121	149	61	272	303	153
Divorced	122	211	89	99	99	227	180	121

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.				Remainder of New Hanover County			
	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 121.02
AGE								
All persons	1 165	809	1 057	1 103	5 149	5 434	5 995	6 469
Under 5 years	47	34	34	44	322	408	453	478
5 to 9 years	55	22	24	61	300	401	479	448
10 to 14 years	47	21	22	86	342	404	435	432
15 to 19 years	64	25	46	80	365	378	441	428
20 to 24 years	68	77	79	46	348	396	375	383
25 to 34 years	147	221	182	84	895	1 043	1 245	1 101
35 to 44 years	169	123	140	189	858	1 065	1 178	1 204
45 to 54 years	111	80	110	172	631	621	617	802
55 to 64 years	177	51	124	172	484	360	415	655
65 to 74 years	169	41	144	119	371	278	251	379
75 to 84 years	95	78	107	36	184	73	98	136
85 years and over	16	36	45	14	49	7	8	23
3 and 4 years	21	13	12	22	121	156	178	190
16 years and over	1 010	726	971	903	4 106	4 145	4 539	5 021
18 years and over	984	721	950	858	3 964	3 990	4 358	4 846
21 years and over	936	702	916	821	3 752	3 760	4 088	4 593
60 years and over	391	191	355	247	843	534	570	842
62 years and over	341	179	331	228	734	464	481	718
Median	44.1	35.3	45.2	43.3	35.0	32.0	31.7	34.7
Female	691	419	611	589	2 662	2 705	2 981	3 286
Under 5 years	25	21	17	23	168	183	223	244
5 to 9 years	27	8	14	34	148	204	233	224
10 to 14 years	24	8	9	45	172	196	216	215
15 to 19 years	31	13	24	43	181	161	197	189
20 to 24 years	39	33	34	23	180	196	191	191
25 to 34 years	80	100	95	45	465	530	634	584
35 to 44 years	92	53	73	107	412	569	594	610
45 to 54 years	61	46	51	89	322	294	280	411
55 to 64 years	116	23	65	81	249	184	215	343
65 to 74 years	116	22	102	68	204	146	140	184
75 to 84 years	66	58	89	20	127	38	52	77
85 years and over	14	34	38	11	34	4	6	14
3 and 4 years	12	7	8	14	57	69	90	98
16 years and over	613	378	569	483	2 136	2 089	2 273	2 567
18 years and over	601	375	558	455	2 066	2 019	2 192	2 482
21 years and over	572	366	539	438	1 960	1 916	2 061	2 364
60 years and over	269	128	263	129	485	274	309	436
62 years and over	239	123	251	121	437	246	264	368
Median	49.5	39.2	52.6	42.8	35.4	32.8	31.9	34.9
Male	474	390	446	514	2 487	2 729	3 014	3 183
Median age	38.4	31.9	39.1	44.0	34.6	31.1	31.5	34.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	1 165	809	1 057	1 103	5 149	5 434	5 995	6 469
In households	1 165	726	1 031	1 097	5 073	5 434	5 913	6 469
Householder	626	390	654	412	1 957	1 956	2 172	2 473
Family householder	332	147	187	355	1 527	1 599	1 738	1 910
Nonfamily householder	294	243	467	57	430	357	434	563
Living alone	284	180	415	55	365	262	352	442
Spouse	219	112	135	330	1 311	1 373	1 475	1 611
Child	255	110	139	318	1 494	1 766	1 974	1 918
Other relatives	44	24	27	31	173	158	142	221
Nonrelatives	21	90	76	6	138	181	150	246
Institutionalized persons	—	67	—	6	76	—	77	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	16	26	—	—	—	5	—
Persons per household	1.86	1.86	1.59	2.64	2.59	2.78	2.72	2.62
Persons per family	2.57	2.67	2.65	2.89	2.95	3.06	3.06	2.97
Persons 65 years and over	280	155	296	169	604	358	357	538
In households	280	88	293	164	545	358	357	538
Householder	223	58	262	92	360	215	231	340
Nonfamily householder	142	37	222	20	126	56	81	133
Living alone	139	36	220	20	126	51	79	126
Spouse	44	14	19	59	146	104	84	131
Other relatives	9	11	9	12	32	34	38	57
Nonrelatives	4	5	3	1	59	5	4	10
Institutionalized persons	—	67	—	5	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	332	147	187	355	1 527	1 599	1 738	1 910
With own children under 18 years	115	58	60	139	660	805	937	908
Number of own children under 18 years	168	78	94	235	1 086	1 363	1 553	1 496
Married-couple families	220	112	137	327	1 310	1 376	1 476	1 613
With own children under 18 years	61	42	37	126	558	696	784	721
Number of own children under 18 years	64	59	60	218	945	1 202	1 335	1 209
Female householder, no husband present	99	28	42	21	163	180	198	226
With own children under 18 years	48	14	20	10	78	95	124	145
Number of own children under 18 years	66	16	30	14	110	145	179	233
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	401	350	406	425	2 011	2 099	2 319	2 508
Never married	101	178	152	73	443	535	516	543
Now married, except separated	229	116	145	331	1 338	1 403	1 527	1 664
Separated	14	6	20	4	40	30	59	64
Widowed	14	7	22	5	34	24	29	40
Divorced	43	43	67	12	156	107	188	197
Females 15 years and over	615	382	571	487	2 174	2 122	2 309	2 603
Never married	94	101	127	72	345	351	367	397
Now married, except separated	225	116	143	337	1 341	1 395	1 509	1 649
Separated	25	19	19	11	62	61	77	86
Widowed	158	89	174	42	250	118	156	215
Divorced	113	57	108	25	176	197	200	256

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in New Hanover County				
		Total	Wilmington city	Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02
AGE								
All persons	24 097	24 097	18 815	2 963	441	553	804	1 805
Under 5 years	2 121	2 121	1 768	280	25	125	73	120
5 to 9 years	2 060	2 060	1 647	359	25	63	98	120
10 to 14 years	2 088	2 088	1 596	361	22	27	87	162
15 to 19 years	2 233	2 233	1 724	342	24	38	87	161
20 to 24 years	1 861	1 861	1 521	192	96	78	53	121
25 to 34 years	3 768	3 768	3 016	392	97	136	129	274
35 to 44 years	3 498	3 498	2 530	414	57	48	158	343
45 to 54 years	1 972	1 972	1 390	261	34	19	39	218
55 to 64 years	1 652	1 652	1 294	180	27	10	36	134
65 to 74 years	1 753	1 753	1 434	112	20	5	31	107
75 to 84 years	839	839	696	54	11	2	8	38
85 years and over	252	252	199	16	3	2	5	7
3 and 4 years	832	832	690	117	9	45	33	47
16 years and over	17 399	17 399	13 488	1 893	368	330	527	1 365
18 years and over	16 532	16 532	12 821	1 744	359	322	489	1 314
21 years and over	15 206	15 206	11 769	1 578	330	287	446	1 220
60 years and over	3 676	3 676	2 998	262	48	15	63	208
62 years and over	3 349	3 349	2 736	223	42	11	57	189
Median	29.6	29.6	28.8	23.5	27.0	21.6	25.4	33.4
Female								
Under 5 years	1 100	1 100	922	142	13	70	39	52
5 to 9 years	1 000	1 000	812	181	10	30	45	58
10 to 14 years	1 061	1 061	813	176	8	11	52	85
15 to 19 years	1 098	1 098	871	162	11	27	40	68
20 to 24 years	1 061	1 061	886	99	60	61	25	58
25 to 34 years	2 147	2 147	1 763	250	47	90	82	120
35 to 44 years	1 943	1 943	1 455	251	29	24	92	158
45 to 54 years	1 112	1 112	804	171	22	9	24	107
55 to 64 years	965	965	777	104	17	6	22	71
65 to 74 years	1 054	1 054	884	70	13	5	18	60
75 to 84 years	548	548	459	32	10	2	6	21
85 years and over	190	190	151	11	3	2	2	5
3 and 4 years	434	434	357	53	6	25	19	18
16 years and over	9 894	9 894	7 883	1 115	212	221	301	647
18 years and over	9 500	9 500	7 570	1 049	207	218	285	630
21 years and over	8 792	8 792	6 997	965	189	190	263	586
60 years and over	2 281	2 281	1 895	159	32	13	40	114
62 years and over	2 095	2 095	1 739	132	31	11	37	105
Median	31.2	31.2	30.6	27.4	27.4	22.8	28.1	34.4
Male								
Under 5 years	10 818	10 818	8 218	1 314	198	216	357	942
Median age	27.3	27.3	26.1	18.9	25.9	16.3	21.6	32.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	24 097	24 097	18 815	2 963	441	553	804	1 805
In households	23 462	23 462	18 422	2 959	441	553	804	1 677
Householder	8 745	8 745	7 055	860	217	240	247	554
Family householder	6 035	6 035	4 699	714	108	182	210	442
Nonfamily householder	2 710	2 710	2 356	146	109	58	37	112
Living alone	2 368	2 368	2 051	134	79	47	29	102
Spouse	2 710	2 710	1 800	289	53	43	120	305
Child	8 704	8 704	6 809	1 356	104	221	351	618
Other relatives	2 353	2 353	1 944	376	23	19	54	156
Nonrelatives	950	950	814	78	44	30	32	44
Institutionalized persons	388	388	169	—	—	—	—	128
Other persons in group quarters	247	247	224	4	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.68	2.68	2.61	3.42	2.00	2.31	3.26	3.04
Persons per family	3.28	3.28	3.25	3.81	2.67	2.56	3.52	3.45
Persons 65 years and over								
In households	2 844	2 844	2 329	182	34	9	44	152
Householder	2 714	2 714	2 266	182	34	9	44	151
Nonfamily householder	1 997	1 997	1 689	114	24	7	31	108
Living alone	1 022	1 022	904	45	13	6	10	42
Spouse	958	958	846	43	12	6	10	40
Spouse	395	395	304	26	6	—	8	28
Other relatives	253	253	210	36	3	2	5	12
Nonrelatives	69	69	63	6	1	—	—	3
Institutionalized persons	127	127	60	—	—	—	—	1
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	6 035	6 035	4 699	714	108	182	210	442
With own children under 18 years	3 254	3 254	2 532	439	52	149	141	225
Number of own children under 18 years	6 091	6 091	4 808	966	74	212	277	383
Married-couple families	2 746	2 746	1 821	289	54	45	123	309
With own children under 18 years	1 319	1 319	806	161	20	25	8	165
Number of own children under 18 years	2 515	2 515	1 559	357	30	39	171	296
Female householder, no husband present	2 950	2 950	2 613	401	46	127	80	103
With own children under 18 years	1 815	1 815	1 630	268	28	118	55	51
Number of own children under 18 years	3 386	3 386	3 094	596	39	164	101	75
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	7 710	7 710	5 754	813	157	112	235	735
Never married	3 341	3 341	2 638	402	72	48	92	275
Now married, except separated	2 992	2 992	2 012	309	61	48	127	347
Separated	447	447	374	41	8	7	8	32
Widowed	386	386	303	27	1	—	3	33
Divorced	544	544	427	34	15	9	5	48
Females 15 years and over	10 118	10 118	8 050	1 150	212	226	311	668
Never married	3 679	3 679	3 109	449	88	127	101	173
Now married, except separated	2 918	2 918	1 974	320	54	48	122	316
Separated	896	896	807	126	18	16	29	30
Widowed	1 559	1 559	1 304	130	18	13	27	89
Divorced	1 066	1 066	856	125	34	22	32	60

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County—Con.		Wilmington city, New Hanover County							
	Tract 119.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 110
AGE										
All persons	446	630	2 112	2 447	2 962	437	630	528	553	943
Under 5 years	8	56	161	157	280	25	75	47	125	206
5 to 9 years	16	50	133	188	359	25	48	35	63	132
10 to 14 years	17	53	165	199	361	22	46	27	38	69
15 to 19 years	110	65	201	220	342	23	37	34	78	106
20 to 24 years	124	54	153	155	192	96	74	40	136	199
25 to 34 years	31	78	330	358	392	97	161	147	136	99
35 to 44 years	30	93	303	377	413	56	92	86	27	30
45 to 54 years	40	94	167	221	261	34	35	27	19	19
55 to 64 years	26	44	178	224	180	26	28	13	5	9
65 to 74 years	27	32	193	223	112	20	27	38	2	5
75 to 84 years	12	6	101	101	54	11	6	19	2	—
85 years and over	5	5	27	24	16	2	1	15	2	—
3 and 4 years	2	19	67	67	117	9	26	16	45	77
16 years and over	404	459	1 616	1 863	1 892	364	454	411	330	522
18 years and over	394	432	1 548	1 753	1 743	356	439	401	322	502
21 years and over	250	393	1 422	1 652	1 577	327	415	374	287	452
60 years and over	60	53	424	474	262	47	48	81	15	20
62 years and over	54	50	377	430	223	41	44	77	11	17
Median	21.6	30.0	32.7	33.9	23.4	26.9	26.6	29.5	21.6	19.7
Female										
Under 5 years	2	26	80	86	142	13	35	22	70	106
5 to 9 years	11	29	63	95	181	10	26	20	30	60
10 to 14 years	9	29	81	110	176	8	19	13	11	38
15 to 19 years	80	37	82	110	162	11	14	21	27	40
20 to 24 years	80	28	72	85	99	60	42	29	61	88
25 to 34 years	15	38	164	181	250	47	84	88	90	139
35 to 44 years	15	55	165	205	250	29	44	50	24	64
45 to 54 years	21	60	84	117	171	22	22	14	9	18
55 to 64 years	16	19	104	137	104	17	15	7	6	9
65 to 74 years	13	18	116	128	70	13	13	25	5	4
75 to 84 years	5	2	68	65	32	10	3	13	2	4
85 years and over	4	5	20	16	11	2	1	9	2	—
3 and 4 years	1	11	34	35	53	6	11	7	25	39
16 years and over	248	257	857	1 021	1 114	211	236	251	221	358
18 years and over	245	243	831	968	1 048	206	230	244	218	347
21 years and over	138	217	776	919	964	188	218	225	190	315
60 years and over	32	26	263	289	159	31	26	53	13	10
62 years and over	28	26	236	261	132	30	23	51	11	10
Median	21.1	30.6	35.4	35.0	27.4	27.4	27.1	29.8	22.8	22.6
Male										
Median age	22.9	29.4	29.7	32.4	18.9	25.8	25.8	29.4	16.3	12.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	446	630	2 112	2 447	2 962	437	630	528	553	943
In households	291	630	2 029	2 425	2 958	437	612	490	553	943
Householder	139	188	776	871	859	216	259	233	240	349
Family householder	73	163	488	629	714	107	164	121	182	273
Nonfamily householder	66	25	288	242	145	109	95	112	58	76
Living alone	53	23	243	206	133	79	79	93	47	63
Spouse	48	110	195	337	289	53	74	63	43	54
Child	65	232	671	866	1 356	103	204	127	221	466
Other relatives	24	86	273	269	376	21	32	32	19	37
Nonrelatives	15	14	114	82	78	44	43	35	30	37
Institutionalized persons	—	—	70	16	—	—	16	37	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	155	—	13	6	4	—	2	1	—	—
Persons per household	2.14	3.39	2.63	2.77	3.42	1.99	2.37	2.13	2.31	2.70
Persons per family	2.96	3.66	3.35	3.32	3.81	2.65	2.95	2.88	2.56	3.03
Persons 65 years and over	44	43	321	348	182	33	34	72	9	14
In households	44	43	320	334	182	33	32	36	9	14
Householder	28	25	242	232	114	24	24	32	7	12
Nonfamily householder	4	5	126	82	45	13	11	29	6	8
Living alone	4	4	115	74	43	12	10	29	6	7
Spouse	12	9	40	68	26	6	6	1	1	1
Other relatives	4	8	21	30	36	2	1	3	2	1
Nonrelatives	—	—	17	4	6	1	1	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	36	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	73	163	488	629	714	107	164	121	182	273
With own children under 18 years	23	84	220	280	439	52	106	74	149	227
Number of own children under 18 years	39	136	412	536	966	74	173	105	212	412
Married-couple families	52	111	196	338	289	54	81	65	45	53
With own children under 18 years	14	64	73	140	161	20	41	39	25	40
Number of own children under 18 years	25	108	129	273	357	30	69	59	39	78
Female householder, no husband present	18	46	260	256	401	46	73	53	127	208
With own children under 18 years	7	17	137	129	268	28	58	35	118	182
Number of own children under 18 years	9	24	258	239	596	39	95	46	164	327
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	156	209	778	859	813	154	223	163	112	170
Never married	85	73	369	339	402	70	103	54	48	80
Now married, except separated	53	116	224	369	309	61	86	74	48	56
Separated	7	2	56	50	41	8	17	10	7	19
Widowed	3	6	52	41	27	—	6	14	—	6
Divorced	8	12	77	60	34	15	11	11	9	9
Females 15 years and over	249	262	875	1 044	1 149	211	238	256	226	366
Never married	171	86	303	332	449	88	85	92	127	195
Now married, except separated	52	115	212	356	320	54	79	71	48	61
Separated	4	13	90	79	126	18	26	27	16	51
Widowed	13	27	175	177	130	17	17	38	13	20
Divorced	9	21	95	100	124	34	31	28	22	39

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.					Remainder of New Hanover County			
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 121.02
AGE									
All persons	3 104	1 474	575	1 654	436	1 317	530	1 805	518
Under 5 years	263	94	75	135	45	99	41	120	31
5 to 9 years	262	77	58	146	38	138	46	120	28
10 to 14 years	282	98	46	151	38	141	64	162	39
15 to 19 years	308	107	48	117	42	140	56	161	43
20 to 24 years	199	89	39	96	39	79	28	121	37
25 to 34 years	431	220	108	192	61	218	74	274	64
35 to 44 years	385	210	59	234	56	249	124	343	79
45 to 54 years	232	124	27	100	67	122	25	218	84
55 to 64 years	228	144	35	147	26	62	32	134	40
65 to 74 years	315	204	48	188	24	51	28	107	42
75 to 84 years	156	85	22	114	4	12	7	38	26
85 years and over	43	22	10	34	1	6	5	7	5
3 and 4 years	98	36	28	57	16	37	18	47	15
16 years and over	2 233	1 186	386	1 201	313	902	366	1 365	414
18 years and over	2 098	1 139	370	1 157	295	844	340	1 314	393
21 years and over	1 945	1 080	344	1 080	271	787	315	1 220	366
60 years and over	630	385	101	415	35	97	57	208	95
62 years and over	599	354	92	381	34	82	51	189	86
Median	31.0	36.8	27.1	34.6	28.7	28.6	29.9	33.4	38.0
Female									
All persons	1 815	788	368	965	247	684	286	863	276
Under 5 years	142	46	43	77	21	53	23	52	19
5 to 9 years	134	33	26	70	19	56	18	58	11
10 to 14 years	137	60	24	78	21	68	35	85	21
15 to 19 years	149	54	24	59	27	63	27	68	16
20 to 24 years	103	49	22	54	22	47	14	58	15
25 to 34 years	279	110	74	120	30	126	44	120	38
35 to 44 years	239	102	42	138	34	123	65	158	49
45 to 54 years	141	63	20	56	44	75	15	107	43
55 to 64 years	150	86	26	88	12	35	21	71	19
65 to 74 years	208	114	39	117	15	24	17	60	24
75 to 84 years	98	54	19	81	1	9	5	21	17
85 years and over	35	17	9	27	1	5	2	5	4
3 and 4 years	54	17	14	37	9	22	11	18	11
16 years and over	1 364	640	268	731	182	486	203	647	224
18 years and over	1 303	616	259	707	171	464	190	630	214
21 years and over	1 230	586	251	670	154	436	179	586	204
60 years and over	417	230	83	269	18	56	37	114	56
62 years and over	396	213	77	250	18	48	34	105	53
Median	34.2	37.9	31.7	36.4	28.9	30.3	31.3	34.4	39.4
Male									
All persons	1 289	686	207	689	189	633	244	942	242
Median age	24.7	35.7	18.8	31.6	28.5	26.2	27.4	32.2	34.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 104	1 474	575	1 654	436	1 317	530	1 805	518
In households	3 104	1 422	565	1 654	436	1 305	530	1 677	512
Householder	1 232	606	264	692	123	425	164	554	185
Family householder	825	342	143	416	110	342	139	442	140
Nonfamily householder	407	264	121	276	13	83	25	112	45
Living alone	374	228	115	250	12	76	19	102	42
Spouse	239	151	17	129	70	218	99	305	96
Child	1 180	386	224	569	158	562	209	618	170
Other relatives	354	200	40	181	74	80	43	156	43
Nonrelatives	99	79	20	83	11	20	15	44	18
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	128	6
Other persons in group quarters	—	52	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.52	2.35	2.14	2.39	3.59	3.08	3.21	3.04	2.73
Persons per family	3.15	3.16	2.97	3.12	3.77	3.52	3.54	3.45	3.15
Persons 65 years and over	514	311	80	336	69	69	40	152	73
In households	514	309	80	336	29	61	40	151	71
Householder	394	224	73	270	15	45	29	108	46
Nonfamily householder	211	117	64	173	2	22	9	42	17
Living alone	202	106	64	159	2	20	9	40	16
Spouse	74	39	4	27	7	10	7	28	17
Other relatives	36	33	2	31	7	5	4	12	7
Nonrelatives	10	13	1	8	—	1	—	3	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	2
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	825	342	143	416	110	342	139	442	140
With own children under 18 years	392	118	103	197	54	220	80	225	60
Number of own children under 18 years	790	237	182	395	88	411	163	383	93
Married-couple families	243	151	18	131	70	221	102	309	96
With own children under 18 years	79	49	6	46	38	149	63	165	35
Number of own children under 18 years	166	105	14	86	65	298	132	296	55
Female householder, no husband present	533	151	121	263	36	101	34	103	39
With own children under 18 years	297	62	95	146	13	66	17	51	21
Number of own children under 18 years	601	120	167	302	19	107	31	75	34
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	895	556	121	482	134	432	169	735	195
Never married	441	252	72	210	47	161	56	275	67
Now married, except separated	271	175	23	140	75	225	103	347	101
Separated	48	42	11	49	2	14	6	32	7
Widowed	59	45	6	40	4	13	2	33	5
Divorced	76	42	9	43	6	19	2	48	15
Females 15 years and over	1 402	649	275	740	186	507	210	668	225
Never married	571	215	117	227	70	158	58	173	56
Now married, except separated	273	163	21	140	75	224	101	316	102
Separated	151	48	43	89	12	24	10	30	14
Widowed	280	145	60	195	14	41	22	89	25
Divorced	127	78	34	89	15	60	19	60	28

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
AGE		
All persons	435	435
Under 5 years	25	25
5 to 9 years	27	27
10 to 14 years	30	30
15 to 19 years	37	37
20 to 24 years	40	40
25 to 34 years	89	89
35 to 44 years	82	82
45 to 54 years	63	63
55 to 64 years	29	29
65 to 74 years	10	10
75 to 84 years	3	3
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	12	12
16 years and over	342	342
18 years and over	334	334
21 years and over	305	305
60 years and over	28	28
62 years and over	25	25
Median	31.8	31.8
Female	215	215
Under 5 years	13	13
5 to 9 years	13	13
10 to 14 years	16	16
15 to 19 years	17	17
20 to 24 years	20	20
25 to 34 years	41	41
35 to 44 years	38	38
45 to 54 years	34	34
55 to 64 years	16	16
65 to 74 years	5	5
75 to 84 years	2	2
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	7	7
16 years and over	168	168
18 years and over	165	165
21 years and over	151	151
60 years and over	17	17
62 years and over	15	15
Median	31.5	31.5
Male	220	220
Median age	32.1	32.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	435	435
In households	422	422
Householder	172	172
Family householder	127	127
Nonfamily householder	45	45
Living alone	31	31
Spouse	75	75
Child	123	123
Other relatives	24	24
Nonrelatives	28	28
Institutionalized persons	6	6
Other persons in group quarters	7	7
Persons per household	2.68	2.68
Persons per family	3.06	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	13	13
In households	12	12
Householder	10	10
Nonfamily householder	4	4
Living alone	3	3
Spouse	1	1
Other relatives	1	1
Nonrelatives	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	127	127
With own children under 18 years	63	63
Number of own children under 18 years	88	88
Married-couple families	88	88
With own children under 18 years	43	43
Number of own children under 18 years	61	61
Female householder, no husband present	28	28
With own children under 18 years	15	15
Number of own children under 18 years	20	20
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	180	180
Never married	54	54
Now married, except separated	97	97
Separated	7	7
Widowed	3	3
Divorced	19	19
Females 15 years and over	173	173
Never married	42	42
Now married, except separated	83	83
Separated	10	10
Widowed	11	11
Divorced	27	27

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
AGE		
All persons	616	616
Under 5 years	44	44
5 to 9 years	34	34
10 to 14 years	51	51
15 to 19 years	61	61
20 to 24 years	47	47
25 to 34 years	118	118
35 to 44 years	118	118
45 to 54 years	83	83
55 to 64 years	44	44
65 to 74 years	10	10
75 to 84 years	5	5
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	20	20
16 years and over	476	476
18 years and over	452	452
21 years and over	416	416
60 years and over	25	25
62 years and over	20	20
Median	30.8	30.8
Female	325	325
Under 5 years	24	24
5 to 9 years	13	13
10 to 14 years	23	23
15 to 19 years	31	31
20 to 24 years	28	28
25 to 34 years	65	65
35 to 44 years	67	67
45 to 54 years	44	44
55 to 64 years	22	22
65 to 74 years	5	5
75 to 84 years	2	2
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	10	10
16 years and over	260	260
18 years and over	246	246
21 years and over	228	228
60 years and over	13	13
62 years and over	10	10
Median	32.1	32.1
Male	291	291
Median age	30.3	30.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	616	616
In households	605	605
Householder	203	203
Family householder	144	144
Nonfamily householder	59	59
Living alone	46	46
Spouse	165	165
Child	186	186
Other relatives	24	24
Nonrelatives	27	27
Institutionalized persons	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	10	10
Persons per household	2.77	2.77
Persons per family	3.35	3.35
Persons 65 years and over	16	16
In households	16	16
Householder	10	10
Nonfamily householder	6	6
Living alone	6	6
Spouse	1	1
Other relatives	5	5
Nonrelatives	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	144	144
With own children under 18 years	97	97
Number of own children under 18 years	156	156
Married-couple families	123	123
With own children under 18 years	86	86
Number of own children under 18 years	145	145
Female householder, no husband present	16	16
With own children under 18 years	8	8
Number of own children under 18 years	6	6
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	222	222
Never married	71	71
Now married, except separated	140	140
Separated	3	3
Widowed	—	—
Divorced	8	8
Females 15 years and over	265	265
Never married	60	60
Now married, except separated	177	177
Separated	2	2
Widowed	12	12
Divorced	14	14

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County	
		Total	Wilmington city
AGE			
All persons -----	924	924	477
Under 5 years.....	71	71	36
5 to 9 years.....	63	63	34
10 to 14 years.....	63	63	35
15 to 19 years.....	104	104	56
20 to 24 years.....	122	122	74
25 to 34 years.....	177	177	90
35 to 44 years.....	125	125	59
45 to 54 years.....	72	72	26
55 to 64 years.....	58	58	27
65 to 74 years.....	47	47	29
75 to 84 years.....	18	18	10
85 years and over	4	4	1
3 and 4 years	23	23	13
16 years and over	704	704	359
18 years and over	670	670	347
21 years and over	600	600	301
60 years and over	94	94	53
62 years and over	86	86	51
Median	26.8	26.8	25.3
Female -----	459	459	227
Under 5 years.....	33	33	16
5 to 9 years.....	30	30	17
10 to 14 years.....	28	28	15
15 to 19 years.....	52	52	30
20 to 24 years.....	57	57	32
25 to 34 years.....	79	79	33
35 to 44 years.....	67	67	33
45 to 54 years.....	40	40	14
55 to 64 years.....	30	30	10
65 to 74 years.....	27	27	18
75 to 84 years.....	12	12	8
85 years and over	4	4	1
3 and 4 years	12	12	6
16 years and over	357	357	174
18 years and over	339	339	166
21 years and over	307	307	142
60 years and over	54	54	31
62 years and over	49	49	29
Median	28.8	28.8	25.7
Male -----	465	465	250
Median age	25.9	25.9	25.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons -----	924	924	477
In households	875	875	447
Householder	315	315	169
Family householder	195	195	93
Nonfamily householder	120	120	76
Living alone	81	81	52
Spouse	167	167	70
Child	264	264	140
Other relatives	48	48	23
Nonrelatives	81	81	45
Institutionalized persons	18	18	10
Other persons in group quarters	31	31	20
Persons per household	2.44	2.44	2.36
Persons per family	2.98	2.98	3.01
Persons 65 years and over	69	69	40
In households	66	66	40
Householder	38	38	24
Nonfamily householder	19	19	14
Living alone	16	16	12
Spouse	16	16	7
Other relatives	9	9	6
Nonrelatives	3	3	3
Institutionalized persons	3	3	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	195	195	93
With own children under 18 years.....	95	95	43
Number of own children under 18 years	220	220	117
Married-couple families	141	141	66
With own children under 18 years.....	62	62	26
Number of own children under 18 years	139	139	64
Female householder, no husband present	44	44	22
With own children under 18 years.....	31	31	17
Number of own children under 18 years	74	74	50
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	359	359	193
Never married	146	146	85
Now married, except separated	161	161	79
Separated	13	13	8
Widowed	5	5	4
Divorced	34	34	17
Females 15 years and over	368	368	179
Never married	107	107	61
Now married, except separated	171	171	68
Separated	17	17	10
Widowed	32	32	15
Divorced	41	41	25

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Hanover County		
	Wilmington, NC MSA	Total	Wilmington city
AGE			
All persons	94 288	94 288	35 790
Under 5 years	5 187	5 187	1 647
5 to 9 years	5 356	5 356	1 633
10 to 14 years	5 392	5 392	1 554
15 to 19 years	7 102	7 102	2 961
20 to 24 years	8 257	8 257	4 169
25 to 34 years	15 720	15 720	5 728
35 to 44 years	15 419	15 419	4 774
45 to 54 years	10 628	10 628	3 357
55 to 64 years	9 044	9 044	3 525
65 to 74 years	7 594	7 594	3 737
75 to 84 years	3 595	3 595	2 111
85 years and over	994	994	594
3 and 4 years	2 048	2 048	642
16 years and over	77 263	77 263	30 649
18 years and over	74 997	74 997	29 937
21 years and over	69 216	69 216	26 937
60 years and over	16 830	16 830	8 366
62 years and over	15 063	15 063	7 660
Median	35.1	35.1	35.4
Female	48 974	48 974	19 333
Under 5 years	2 548	2 548	806
5 to 9 years	2 657	2 657	822
10 to 14 years	2 642	2 642	760
15 to 19 years	3 598	3 598	1 596
20 to 24 years	4 125	4 125	2 091
25 to 34 years	7 937	7 937	2 839
35 to 44 years	7 865	7 865	2 474
45 to 54 years	5 425	5 425	1 816
55 to 64 years	4 809	4 809	1 968
65 to 74 years	4 244	4 244	2 265
75 to 84 years	2 355	2 355	1 427
85 years and over	769	769	469
3 and 4 years	1 024	1 024	311
16 years and over	40 592	40 592	16 787
18 years and over	39 496	39 496	16 429
21 years and over	36 491	36 491	14 794
60 years and over	9 853	9 853	5 241
62 years and over	8 940	8 940	4 864
Median	36.1	36.1	37.7
Male	45 314	45 314	16 457
Median age	33.9	33.9	32.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	94 288	94 288	35 790
In households	91 699	91 699	33 999
Householder	38 728	38 728	16 153
Family householder	25 911	25 911	8 993
Nonfamily householder	12 817	12 817	7 160
Living alone	9 918	9 918	5 586
Spouse	21 615	21 615	7 079
Child	24 061	24 061	7 435
Other relatives	2 717	2 717	1 060
Nonrelatives	4 578	4 578	2 272
Institutionalized persons	916	916	468
Other persons in group quarters	1 673	1 673	1 323
Persons per household	2.37	2.37	2.11
Persons per family	2.87	2.87	2.73
Persons 65 years and over	12 183	12 183	6 442
In households	11 512	11 512	6 101
Householder	7 827	7 827	4 359
Nonfamily householder	3 489	3 489	2 257
Living alone	3 391	3 391	2 211
Spouse	2 851	2 851	1 392
Other relatives	721	721	304
Nonrelatives	113	113	46
Institutionalized persons	667	667	337
Other persons in group quarters	4	4	4
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	25 911	25 911	8 993
With own children under 18 years	10 995	10 995	3 342
Number of own children under 18 years	18 029	18 029	5 435
Married-couple families	21 628	21 628	7 052
With own children under 18 years	8 835	8 835	2 422
Number of own children under 18 years	14 915	14 915	4 121
Female householder, no husband present	3 354	3 354	1 585
With own children under 18 years	1 769	1 769	789
Number of own children under 18 years	2 592	2 592	1 132
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	37 226	37 226	14 011
Never married	10 673	10 673	4 921
Now married, except separated	22 281	22 281	7 335
Separated	865	865	358
Widowed	756	756	371
Divorced	2 651	2 651	1 026
Females 15 years and over	41 127	41 127	16 945
Never married	8 774	8 774	4 401
Now married, except separated	22 253	22 253	7 348
Separated	1 191	1 191	540
Widowed	4 929	4 929	2 774
Divorced	3 980	3 980	1 882

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in New Hanover County)									
	Wilmington city		Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02	Tract 119.01	Tract 119.02	Tract 120.01	Tract 120.02
	Wilmington, NC MSA	Total										
RACE												
120 284	55 530	4 623	2 407	2 633	2 306	6 754	7 890	5 546	4 070	4 737	8 587	
94 895	36 059	1 623	1 912	2 050	2 102	5 830	5 995	5 036	3 937	4 622	7 864	
24 097	18 815	2 963	441	553	173	804	1 805	446	84	90	630	
435	167	6	9	14	23	35	33	15	24	12	19	
433	165	6	9	14	23	35	33	15	24	12	19	
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut	319	16	30	11	2	75	40	36	17	10	59	
Asian or Pacific Islander	298	16	30	3	1	75	38	33	9	9	58	
Asian	571	16	30	3	1	32	2	9	—	2	11	
Chinese	122	3	19	—	—	8	15	6	2	3	4	
Filipino	87	3	2	2	1	9	4	4	2	2	—	
Japanese	74	3	3	—	—	5	2	1	—	1	—	
Asian Indian	134	9	5	—	—	9	2	3	2	2	26	
Korean	62	20	1	—	—	6	8	3	—	—	13	
Vietnamese	29	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lootian	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
Other Asian	44	5	1	1	—	2	5	2	—	—	—	
Pacific Islander	45	21	2	8	1	4	2	5	—	1	4	
Hawaiian	17	9	—	—	1	—	2	3	8	1	1	
Samoa	21	12	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Guamonian	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	241	15	13	5	6	10	17	13	8	3	15	
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
120 284	55 530	4 623	2 407	2 633	2 306	6 754	7 890	5 546	4 070	4 737	8 587	
924	477	29	43	25	26	43	80	69	38	27	73	
294	151	9	9	12	8	16	19	12	17	2	20	
170	87	7	11	4	1	7	12	16	11	—	5	
91	49	1	—	—	—	4	10	10	4	4	5	
369	190	12	14	9	17	16	37	31	10	21	36	
119 360	55 053	4 594	2 364	2 608	2 280	6 711	7 810	5 477	4 032	4 710	8 514	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
120 284	55 530	4 623	2 407	2 633	2 306	6 754	7 890	5 546	4 070	4 737	8 587	
94 895	36 059	1 623	1 912	2 050	2 102	5 830	5 995	5 036	3 937	4 622	7 864	
607	269	8	23	21	17	32	42	46	27	26	56	
94 288	35 790	1 615	1 889	2 029	2 085	5 798	5 953	4 990	3 910	4 596	7 808	
24 097	18 815	2 963	441	553	173	804	1 805	446	84	90	630	
114	75	9	6	1	3	4	22	12	2	12	4	
23 983	18 740	2 954	435	552	170	800	1 783	434	82	90	626	
435	167	6	11	14	23	35	33	15	24	12	19	
9	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	426	5	10	14	23	35	32	14	23	12	19	
Asian or Pacific Islander	319	16	30	11	2	75	40	36	17	10	59	
Asian	616	16	30	3	1	75	39	36	17	10	58	
Hispanic origin	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	612	16	30	11	2	75	39	36	17	10	58	
Other race	241	13	13	5	6	10	17	13	8	3	15	
Hispanic origin	190	129	13	11	6	14	14	10	8	1	12	
Not of Hispanic origin	51	4	—	2	3	3	3	3	—	2	—	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County—Con.										Wilmington city, New Hanover County									
	Tract 120.03	Tract 121.01	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)								
RACE																				
White	4 344	4 945	2 390	3 824	4 616	2 746	2 390	4 383	3 255	3 000	2 633	2 306								
Black	4 170	4 638	2 261	1 348	1 617	2 606	1 899	3 716	3 160	2 423	2 050	2 102								
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	61	242	11	2 447	2 962	108	437	630	53	528	553	173								
American Indian	9	32	11	8	6	5	9	8	2	11	14	23								
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Asian or Pacific Islander	90	23	2	9	16	24	30	15	27	17	11	2								
Asian	89	22	2	9	16	22	30	15	27	17	3	1								
Chinese	9	—	—	2	2	2	19	3	13	8	2	—								
Filipino	2	10	—	1	3	1	3	2	1	—	—	—								
Japanese	17	2	1	2	2	9	3	2	1	—	—	—								
Asian Indian	54	5	—	—	9	5	5	3	6	2	—	—								
Korean	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—								
Vietnamese	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—								
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Other Asian	—	—	—	4	—	5	2	3	1	3	8	1								
Pacific Islander	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Hawaiian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	—								
Guamanian	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Other race	14	10	4	12	15	3	13	14	13	21	5	6								
HISPANIC ORIGIN																				
All persons	4 344	4 945	2 390	3 824	4 616	2 746	2 390	4 383	3 255	3 000	2 633	2 306								
Hispanic origin (of any race)	35	39	11	30	29	15	42	34	24	43	25	26								
Mexican	7	20	6	21	9	1	9	13	10	15	12	8								
Puerto Rican	4	2	1	2	7	1	11	8	—	14	4	1								
Cuban	4	—	1	—	—	4	9	—	13	—	—	—								
Other Hispanic	20	17	4	7	12	9	13	13	—	13	9	17								
Not of Hispanic origin	4 309	4 906	2 379	3 794	4 587	2 731	2 348	4 349	3 231	2 957	2 608	2 280								
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																				
All persons	4 344	4 945	2 390	3 824	4 616	2 746	2 390	4 383	3 255	3 000	2 633	2 306								
White	4 170	4 638	2 261	1 348	1 617	2 606	1 899	3 716	3 160	2 423	2 050	2 102								
Hispanic origin	31	32	4	22	8	13	22	18	11	21	21	22								
Not of Hispanic origin	4 139	4 606	2 257	1 326	1 609	2 593	1 877	3 698	3 149	2 402	2 029	2 085								
Black	61	242	11	2 447	2 962	108	437	630	53	528	553	173								
Hispanic origin	—	—	5	4	9	—	6	3	—	4	—	3								
Not of Hispanic origin	61	242	2 107	2 443	2 953	108	431	627	53	524	552	170								
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9	32	11	8	6	5	9	8	2	11	14	23								
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Not of Hispanic origin	9	32	11	8	5	5	10	8	—	11	14	23								
Asian or Pacific Islander	90	23	2	9	16	24	30	15	27	17	11	2								
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Not of Hispanic origin	90	23	2	9	16	24	30	15	27	17	11	2								
Other race	14	10	4	12	15	3	13	14	13	21	5	6								
Hispanic origin	4	3	2	3	4	1	13	1	—	18	2	—								
Not of Hispanic origin	10	7	2	9	11	2	—	1	—	3	—	—								

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 119.01 (pt.)	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	Tract 120.02 (pt.)
RACE												
All persons		2 122	3 202	2 293	1 655	1 663	687	—	1 943	2 164	1 463	1 577
White		1 165	82	809	1 057	7	396	—	1 725	2 090	1 437	1 103
Black		943	3 104	1 474	575	1 654	274	—	190	50	24	436
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		5	9	2	8	1	2	—	7	11	1	8
American Indian		5	9	2	8	1	2	—	7	11	1	8
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		4	1	4	6	—	8	—	13	—	—	—
Asian		4	1	4	4	—	8	—	11	6	—	22
Chinese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Filipino		1	1	1	1	—	4	—	4	—	—	4
Japanese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fowlonian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		5	6	4	9	1	7	—	8	2	—	8
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		2 122	3 202	2 293	1 655	1 663	687	—	1 943	2 164	1 463	1 577
Hispanic origin (of any race)		22	7	15	21	12	6	—	26	20	11	17
Mexican		2	—	4	12	5	4	—	2	9	—	7
Puerto Rican		6	2	3	3	—	1	—	4	—	—	1
Cuban		8	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		6	5	7	6	2	—	—	15	7	10	9
Not of Hispanic origin		2 100	3 195	2 278	1 634	1 651	681	—	1 917	2 144	1 452	1 560
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		2 122	3 202	2 293	1 655	1 663	687	—	1 943	2 164	1 463	1 577
White		1 165	82	809	1 057	7	396	—	1 725	2 090	1 437	1 103
Hispanic origin		12	—	3	9	—	1	—	15	15	11	9
Not of Hispanic origin		1 153	82	806	1 048	7	395	—	1 710	2 075	1 426	1 094
Black		943	3 104	1 474	575	1 654	274	—	190	50	24	436
Hispanic origin		5	1	9	3	11	—	—	6	2	—	3
Not of Hispanic origin		938	3 103	1 465	572	1 643	274	—	184	48	24	433
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		5	9	2	8	1	2	—	7	11	1	8
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		5	9	2	8	1	2	—	7	10	1	8
Asian or Pacific Islander		4	1	4	6	—	8	—	13	11	—	22
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		4	1	4	6	—	8	—	13	11	—	22
Other race		5	6	4	9	1	7	—	8	2	—	8
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		5	6	3	9	1	5	—	8	2	—	3

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of New Hanover County										Wilmington city, New Hanover County— Cont.	
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area											
Tract 120.03 (pt.) Tract 121.01 (pt.)											
Tract 103 (pt.) Tract 105.01 (pt.) Tract 108 (pt.) Tract 109 (pt.) Tract 115 Tract 116.01 (pt.) Tract 116.02 (pt.) Tract 117.01 Tract 117.02											
RACE											
All persons -----											
White -----											
Black -----											
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----											
American Indian -----											
Eskimo -----											
Aleut -----											
Asian or Pacific Islander -----											
Asian -----											
Chinese -----											
Filipino -----											
Japanese -----											
Asian Indian -----											
Korean -----											
Vietnamese -----											
Cambodian -----											
Hmong -----											
Laotian -----											
Thai -----											
Other Asian -----											
Pacific Islander -----											
Hawaiian -----											
Samoan -----											
Guamanian -----											
Other Pacific Islander -----											
Other race -----											
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons -----											
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----											
Mexican -----											
Puerto Rican -----											
Cuban -----											
Other Hispanic -----											
Not of Hispanic origin -----											
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons -----											
White -----											
Hispanic origin -----											
Not of Hispanic origin -----											
Black -----											
Hispanic origin -----											
Not of Hispanic origin -----											
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----											
Hispanic origin -----											
Not of Hispanic origin -----											
Asian or Pacific Islander -----											
Hispanic origin -----											
Not of Hispanic origin -----											
Other race -----											
Hispanic origin -----											
Not of Hispanic origin -----											

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of New Hanover County—Con.											
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area											
RACE	Tract 118	Tract 118.99	Tract 119.01 (pt.)	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.03 (pt.)	Tract 121.01 (pt.)	Tract 121.02	Tract 122	Tract 123.98
All persons	3 039	—	3 603	1 906	3 274	7 010	228	3 843	7 057	5 092	—
White	3 022	—	3 311	1 847	3 185	6 761	228	3 574	6 469	5 008	—
Black	5	—	256	34	66	194	—	215	518	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	—	8	13	11	11	—	27	33	25	—
Hispanic origin	2	—	8	13	11	11	—	27	33	25	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	—	23	6	9	37	—	17	—	7	—
Asian	7	—	22	3	8	36	—	16	32	5	—
Chinese	1	—	5	—	—	7	—	—	4	—	—
Filipino	2	—	3	1	3	—	—	6	8	1	—
Japanese	2	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	1	1	—
Asian Indian	2	—	1	—	1	18	—	5	4	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	2	2	8	—	2	10	1	—
Vietnamese	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Pacific Islander	2	—	3	3	1	1	—	2	5	2	—
Hawaiian	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
Samoan	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	1	—	5	6	3	7	—	10	—	8	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 039	—	3 603	1 906	3 274	7 010	228	3 843	7 057	5 092	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	12	—	43	18	16	56	—	33	26	50	—
Mexican	4	—	10	7	1	12	—	19	11	24	—
Puerto Rican	4	—	12	7	—	13	—	2	2	12	—
Cuban	2	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	2	—	16	3	11	27	—	12	13	14	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3 027	—	3 560	1 888	3 258	6 954	228	3 810	7 031	5 042	—
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 039	—	3 603	1 906	3 274	7 010	228	3 843	7 057	5 092	—
White	3 022	—	3 311	1 847	3 185	6 761	228	3 574	6 469	5 008	—
Hispanic origin	12	—	31	12	15	47	—	26	24	40	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3 010	—	3 280	1 835	3 170	6 714	228	3 548	6 445	4 968	—
Black	5	—	256	34	66	194	—	215	518	44	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5	—	250	34	66	193	—	215	516	44	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	—	8	13	11	11	—	27	33	25	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2	—	7	13	11	37	—	27	33	24	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	—	23	6	9	37	—	17	37	7	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	9	—	23	6	9	36	—	17	37	6	—
Other race	1	—	5	6	3	7	—	10	—	8	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County							
	Wilmington, NC MSA	Total	Wilmington city	Troct 103	Troct 105.01	Troct 108	Troct 109	Troct 116.01	Troct 116.02	Troct 119.01
All housing units	57 076	57 076	26 469	1 754	1 608	1 320	1 130	2 547	2 899	1 985
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	48 139	48 139	23 557	1 623	1 269	1 134	1 024	2 412	2 757	1 803
Owner-occupied housing units	30 193	30 193	11 099	948	195	358	617	1 866	2 324	935
Percent of occupied housing units	62.7	62.7	47.1	58.4	15.4	31.6	60.3	77.4	84.3	51.9
White	26 025	26 025	8 456	553	143	341	604	1 711	1 831	865
Black	3 928	3 928	2 549	391	49	10	7	131	472	66
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	92	92	23	1	—	4	4	11	10	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	124	124	58	1	3	2	1	12	9	3
Other race	24	24	13	2	—	1	1	1	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	148	148	53	5	1	4	7	10	16	7
White, not of Hispanic origin	25 914	25 914	8 417	550	142	338	599	1 703	1 823	860
Renter-occupied housing units	17 946	17 946	12 458	675	1 074	776	407	546	433	868
White	12 913	12 913	7 797	197	877	542	345	423	341	776
Black	4 817	4 817	4 506	469	168	230	57	116	82	73
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	80	80	46	4	6	1	—	4	5	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	79	79	64	3	14	2	—	3	2	9
Other race	57	57	45	2	9	1	2	—	3	6
Hispanic origin (of any race)	167	167	116	5	21	4	4	3	7	11
White, not of Hispanic origin	12 814	12 814	7 736	195	866	539	343	420	337	771
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	8 937	8 937	2 912	131	339	186	106	135	142	182
For sale only	921	921	322	30	12	5	13	47	39	22
For rent	2 963	2 963	1 579	46	291	155	51	47	22	85
Rented or sold, not occupied	696	696	216	15	—	8	13	7	26	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3 345	3 345	175	3	25	2	3	11	13	52
For migrant workers	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	1 010	1 010	619	37	11	16	26	23	42	10
Boarded up	48	48	36	2	—	4	1	3	2	—
ROOMS										
1 room	437	437	323	8	4	5	4	—	8	157
2 rooms	1 817	1 817	1 005	36	139	57	22	10	21	100
3 rooms	5 224	5 224	3 042	73	313	120	69	51	123	294
4 rooms	12 388	12 388	6 757	281	857	757	148	304	521	416
5 rooms	12 999	12 999	5 666	480	170	256	407	723	757	307
6 rooms	11 727	11 727	4 632	571	68	66	308	921	876	218
7 rooms	6 466	6 466	2 440	213	39	27	108	381	382	239
8 or more rooms	6 018	6 018	2 604	92	18	32	64	157	211	254
Median, all housing units	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.5	3.9	4.1	5.3	5.7	5.5	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.4	3.9	4.3	5.3	5.7	5.5	4.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.5	3.9	4.2	5.3	5.7	5.6	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.1	5.0	3.8	4.0	4.9	5.3	4.8	3.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	33 587	33 587	13 705	1 324	180	345	864	2 045	2 006	891
1, attached	2 515	2 515	1 464	121	23	102	10	53	64	155
2	3 289	3 289	2 050	135	70	287	38	38	75	9
3 or 4	2 481	2 481	1 806	90	80	25	17	94	1	79
5 to 9	4 476	4 476	3 524	41	702	392	146	32	—	139
10 to 19	3 281	3 281	2 248	13	350	31	11	12	—	155
20 to 49	1 258	1 258	597	—	113	—	—	—	—	259
50 or more	898	898	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	154
Mobile home or trailer	4 831	4 831	428	5	80	132	25	265	743	129
Other	460	460	265	25	10	6	19	8	10	15
Occupied housing units	48 139	48 139	23 557	1 623	1 269	1 134	1 024	2 412	2 757	1 803
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	12 434	12 434	7 736	356	452	305	327	339	457	631
2 persons	17 140	17 140	8 167	495	575	413	373	831	872	689
3 persons	8 815	8 815	3 724	296	183	237	156	563	608	245
4 persons	6 460	6 460	2 448	225	45	121	104	447	544	166
5 persons	2 281	2 281	945	119	9	43	44	160	207	52
6 or more persons	1 009	1 009	537	132	5	15	20	72	69	20
Median, occupied housing units	2.18	2.18	1.99	2.42	1.82	2.13	2.00	2.56	2.58	1.89
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.28	2.28	2.10	2.20	1.97	2.03	1.96	2.48	2.59	2.23
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.97	1.97	1.87	3.00	1.80	2.19	2.07	2.91	2.56	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	47 197	47 197	22 970	1 521	1 253	1 083	1 014	2 365	2 705	1 788
1.01 to 1.50	723	723	435	78	15	42	7	40	43	7
1.51 or more	219	219	152	24	1	9	3	7	9	8
Mean .....	.45	.45	.44	.52	.48	.54	.42	.49	.50	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	24 149	24 149	9 524	892	115	236	570	1 547	1 665	796
Less than \$20,000	689	689	531	20	2	12	16	10	41	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2 275	2 275	1 623	183	12	133	212	35	121	22
\$40,000 to \$59,999	5 413	5 413	2 311	416	44	80	288	429	475	52
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5 964	5 964	1 785	211	37	8	46	735	602	101
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3 469	3 469	1 136	43	8	1	6	289	241	264
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3 492	3 492	1 267	15	8	1	2	44	152	262
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1 371	1 371	513	2	—	1	—	3	24	53
\$200,000 to \$249,999	563	563	174	1	3	—	—	1	6	20
\$250,000 to \$299,999	329	329	94	1	1	—	—	—	1	13
\$300,000 or more	584	584	90	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
Median (dollars)	71 900	71 900	62 900	50 500	59 800	36 900	42 700	66 600	65 800	95 500
Mean (dollars)	91 900	91 900	78 100	53 300	68 100	38 300	43 600	68 700	70 300	104 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	17 701	17 701	12 310	654	1 070	769	404	536	423	865
Median contract rent (dollars)	321	321	304	250	321	260	325	436	325	405
Mean contract rent (dollars)	334	334	296	243	326	246	314	410	349	423
With meals included in rent	130	130	28	—	1	2	2	1	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	967	967	216	—	313	200	300	575	250	—
No meals included in rent	16 784	16 784	11 857	600	1 056	722	379	511	373	847
No cash rent	787	787	425	54	13	45	23	24	48	18

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County—Con.					Wilmington city, New Hanover County				
	Troct 119.02	Troct 120.01	Troct 120.02	Troct 120.03	Troct 121.01	Troct 101	Troct 102	Troct 103 (pt.)	Troct 104	Troct 105.01 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 009	2 089	3 264	1 955	1 857	1 112	1 613	1 748	1 328	1 601
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 861	1 900	3 069	1 820	1 764	876	1 472	1 618	1 233	1 262
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 041	1 593	2 744	1 257	1 404	408	847	944	754	192
Percent of occupied housing units.....	55.9	83.8	89.4	69.1	79.6	46.6	57.5	58.3	61.2	15.2
White.....	1 027	1 560	2 572	1 225	1 329	45	333	550	729	140
Black.....	4	26	148	9	60	362	512	390	22	49
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	4	5	3	5	—	1	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	3	17	19	7	—	1	1	1	3
Other race.....	1	—	2	1	3	1	—	2	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	5	5	17	3	5	—	—	5	3	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 023	1 555	2 558	1 222	1 327	45	333	547	726	140
Renter-occupied housing units.....	820	307	325	563	360	468	625	674	479	1 070
White.....	784	297	282	531	338	51	259	196	430	874
Black.....	26	8	40	21	14	414	359	469	36	167
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	8	1	2	1	7	2	1	4	1	6
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	1	7	1	—	2	3	12	14
Other race.....	1	1	—	3	—	1	4	2	—	9
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	4	3	8	6	1	5	5	3	21
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	781	293	279	524	332	51	256	194	427	863
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	148	189	195	135	93	236	141	130	95	339
For sale only.....	21	30	106	32	36	32	18	30	21	12
For rent.....	67	59	20	67	24	118	35	46	51	291
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	20	4	27	10	9	12	23	15	5	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	13	37	22	14	7	6	3	3	2	25
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	27	59	20	11	17	68	62	36	16	11
Boarded up.....	—	2	2	1	—	8	1	2	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	8	14	6	3	—	7	4	8	12	4
2 rooms.....	66	39	17	55	19	38	28	34	34	139
3 rooms.....	296	103	40	179	39	132	73	73	101	313
4 rooms.....	385	307	226	294	310	231	224	279	264	853
5 rooms.....	478	433	493	257	457	260	463	479	144	168
6 rooms.....	519	400	838	352	589	249	482	570	202	67
7 rooms.....	158	358	782	387	270	89	172	213	202	39
8 or more rooms.....	99	435	862	428	173	106	167	92	369	18
Median, all housing units.....	5.0	5.9	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.5	5.5	6.0	3.9
Mean, all housing units.....	5.0	6.1	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.2	5.6	5.5	6.1	3.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.1	6.0	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.5	6.2	3.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	6.2	6.7	6.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	7.3	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.8	5.3	4.0	4.8	4.5	4.9	5.0	4.0	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 226	1 495	2 996	1 269	1 310	695	1 319	1 320	906	174
1, attached.....	90	53	76	49	83	37	54	121	23	23
2.....	79	14	64	3	53	174	103	135	15	70
3 or 4.....	54	30	6	86	1	143	57	90	55	80
5 to 9.....	104	13	11	178	12	42	48	41	152	702
10 to 19.....	222	4	—	320	3	5	9	13	131	350
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	113
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	221	453	85	39	385	2	5	3	—	79
Other.....	13	27	26	11	10	14	18	25	19	10
Occupied housing units.....	1 861	1 900	3 069	1 820	1 764	876	1 472	1 618	1 233	1 262
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	639	385	379	405	265	284	385	353	412	451
2 persons.....	672	755	1 109	760	571	230	465	493	426	572
3 persons.....	296	368	691	316	414	147	261	296	185	181
4 persons.....	180	269	631	248	346	105	203	225	147	44
5 persons.....	49	92	193	71	120	67	96	119	44	9
6 or more persons.....	25	31	66	20	48	43	62	132	19	5
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.93	2.25	2.57	2.16	2.61	2.17	2.25	2.42	1.98	1.81
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.05	2.27	2.56	2.27	2.61	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.28	1.95
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.75	2.13	2.65	1.87	2.62	2.25	2.34	3.00	1.50—	1.80
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 837	1 879	3 049	1 809	1 734	832	1 421	1 516	1 224	1 246
1.01 to 1.50.....	20	19	16	7	24	34	39	78	5	15
1.51 or more.....	4	2	4	4	6	10	12	24	4	1
Mean.....	.43	.40	.42	.40	.49	.48	.45	.52	.36	.48
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	851	1 198	2 489	1 102	1 063	353	781	889	709	114
Less than \$20,000.....	4	4	2	3	4	79	71	20	5	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	80	16	80	6	54	125	274	182	37	12
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	347	247	184	35	309	80	257	415	36	43
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	313	269	762	201	426	35	82	210	94	37
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	50	150	488	334	79	17	48	43	100	8
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	26	133	626	416	148	15	37	15	209	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	10	101	230	87	40	2	11	2	140	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	9	91	44	8	3	—	1	1	47	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	7	51	34	5	—	—	—	1	24	1
\$300,000 or more.....	5	136	39	7	—	—	—	—	17	—
Median (dollars).....	59 800	87 800	87 000	98 200	67 300	34 800	42 300	50 500	118 100	60 000
Mean (dollars).....	67 000	146 600	106 200	106 600	75 500	42 100	49 200	53 300	131 900	68 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	813	299	316	561	354	463	615	653	477	1 066
Median contract rent (dollars).....	328	396	439	420	370	226	274	250	383	321
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	297	417	454	433	384	229	289	243	384	326
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	362	—	212	188	—	513	313
No meals included in rent.....	774	275	296	543	341	435	588	599	465	1 052
No cash rent.....	39	24	20	16	13	25	25	54	11	13

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.									
	Tract 105.02	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
All housing units.....	2 346	1 584	1 629	1 320	1 130	1 215	1 444	1 178	1 030	773
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	2 073	1 470	1 449	1 134	1 024	982	1 279	1 001	930	696
Owner-occupied housing units.....	776	1 071	308	358	617	300	455	471	210	222
Percent of occupied housing units.....	37.4	72.9	21.3	31.6	60.3	30.5	35.6	47.1	22.6	31.9
White.....	728	1 055	295	341	604	283	18	146	189	—
Black.....	45	7	9	10	7	14	435	324	19	222
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	—	—	4	4	1	1	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	8	3	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
Other race.....	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	6	2	4	7	3	1	—	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	722	1 050	294	338	599	282	18	146	188	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 297	399	1 141	776	407	682	824	530	720	474
White.....	1 073	389	898	542	345	343	26	244	465	2
Black.....	214	7	224	230	57	335	797	282	245	470
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	2	6	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	7	2	—	—	—	1	3	—
Other race.....	4	2	8	1	2	2	—	1	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	13	2	14	4	4	8	1	5	6	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 067	389	891	539	343	339	26	243	462	2
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	273	114	180	186	106	233	165	177	100	77
For sale only.....	27	43	6	5	13	4	5	10	11	4
For rent.....	204	20	130	155	51	39	95	90	59	38
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	10	14	20	8	13	7	7	25	4	16
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	10	12	12	2	3	31	4	9	7	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	22	25	12	16	26	152	54	43	19	16
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	4	1	—	7	4	4	2
ROOMS										
1 room.....	20	1	26	5	4	7	9	11	36	6
2 rooms.....	85	13	72	57	22	39	77	31	122	26
3 rooms.....	264	77	258	120	69	116	144	161	372	152
4 rooms.....	814	273	461	757	148	697	424	213	171	186
5 rooms.....	578	231	496	256	407	272	403	299	130	228
6 rooms.....	380	252	234	66	308	67	281	194	80	113
7 rooms.....	137	258	59	27	108	5	68	98	37	36
8 or more rooms.....	68	479	23	32	64	12	38	171	82	26
Median, all housing units.....	4.5	6.3	4.5	4.1	5.3	4.1	4.7	5.1	3.5	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.7	6.5	4.5	4.3	5.3	4.2	4.7	5.4	4.1	4.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.6	6.4	4.5	4.2	5.3	4.1	4.7	5.1	3.5	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	7.1	5.6	4.9	5.6	4.3	5.6	6.1	6.2	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.9	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.2	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	892	1 028	370	345	864	165	819	768	270	420
1, attached.....	196	127	52	102	10	276	88	25	41	25
2.....	143	15	20	287	38	506	200	176	66	25
3 or 4.....	174	247	310	25	17	107	52	115	48	49
5 to 9.....	599	61	388	392	146	153	217	33	101	97
10 to 19.....	282	94	396	31	11	4	45	1	241	48
20 to 49.....	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	38	6	97
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	35	4	—	132	25	1	3	—	—	2
Other.....	25	8	14	6	19	3	20	22	22	10
Occupied housing units.....	2 073	1 470	1 449	1 134	1 024	982	1 279	1 001	930	696
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	744	476	615	305	327	349	389	410	540	251
2 persons.....	761	618	504	413	373	318	370	285	221	178
3 persons.....	332	171	204	237	156	175	225	156	92	126
4 persons.....	165	149	99	121	104	101	168	84	46	74
5 persons.....	57	43	23	43	44	30	74	41	16	41
6 or more persons.....	14	13	4	15	20	9	53	25	15	26
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.88	1.92	1.72	2.13	2.00	1.95	2.18	1.82	1.50—	2.04
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.88	2.06	2.05	2.03	1.96	1.61	1.86	1.94	1.88	2.02
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.89	1.50—	1.60	2.19	2.07	2.10	2.42	1.69	1.50—	2.06
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	2 046	1 467	1 439	1 083	1 014	942	1 200	971	910	660
1.01 to 1.50.....	20	3	6	42	7	33	57	23	12	20
1.51 or more.....	7	—	4	9	3	7	22	7	8	16
Mean.....	.44	.32	.43	.54	.42	.52	.53	.40	.42	.52
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	607	919	263	236	570	109	402	394	167	204
Less than \$20,000.....	3	—	1	12	16	65	105	75	20	50
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	82	10	26	133	212	33	164	120	15	98
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	293	36	117	80	288	8	99	79	16	36
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	166	150	86	8	46	3	24	40	23	17
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	33	157	22	1	6	—	24	34	34	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	25	187	11	1	2	—	1	33	30	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	4	181	—	—	—	—	—	15	12	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	92	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	53	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	1
Median (dollars).....	54 300	129 500	57 500	36 900	42 700	10 000—	33 300	40 500	85 900	32 800
Mean (dollars).....	59 100	150 800	60 600	38 300	43 600	20 100	35 900	56 600	100 700	36 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 287	393	1 137	769	404	663	804	521	715	461
Median contract rent (dollars).....	364	395	371	260	325	148	164	265	147	144
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	349	419	358	246	314	191	174	268	200	173
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	—	2	2	2	6	—	5	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	287	—	—	200	300	275	171	—	104	113
No meals included in rent.....	1 255	379	1 129	722	379	638	764	496	697	442
No cash rent.....	31	14	8	45	23	23	34	25	13	18

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.								Remainder of New Hanover County	
	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 119.01 (pt.)	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.03 (pt.)	Tract 121.01 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)
All housing units	279	—	453	1 183	617	577	1 854	455	6	7
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	264	—	414	1 093	593	545	1 728	421	5	7
Owner-occupied housing units	107	—	7	560	506	451	1 177	358	4	3
Percent of occupied housing units	40.5	—	1.7	51.2	85.3	82.8	68.1	85.0	80.0	42.9
White	98	—	7	551	504	351	1 145	344	3	3
Black	6	—	—	3	2	92	9	10	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	—	—	4	—	5	19	3	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	—	—	3	2	4	3	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	97	—	7	548	502	349	1 142	344	3	2
Renter-occupied housing units	157	—	407	533	87	94	551	63	1	4
White	80	—	348	509	82	61	519	61	1	3
Black	77	—	46	21	4	31	21	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	2	3	1	1	7	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	6	4	2	—	8	2	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	80	—	345	507	80	61	512	59	1	3
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	15	—	39	90	24	32	126	34	1	—
For sale only	3	—	2	15	5	12	30	14	—	—
For rent	5	—	28	43	5	3	66	7	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	2	—	—	11	—	9	10	5	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	—	9	8	4	5	13	3	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other vacant	4	—	—	13	10	3	6	5	1	—
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	—	—	153	7	—	—	3	—	—	—
2 rooms	5	—	66	52	4	—	54	7	2	—
3 rooms	8	—	160	255	8	8	177	1	—	—
4 rooms	135	—	61	177	10	54	282	43	2	4
5 rooms	69	—	10	256	108	69	236	104	1	2
6 rooms	42	—	1	290	186	113	333	122	1	1
7 rooms	13	—	1	92	186	159	378	63	—	—
8 or more rooms	7	—	1	54	115	174	391	115	—	—
Median, all housing units	4.4	—	2.5	4.9	6.5	6.8	6.0	6.1	4.0	4.4
Mean, all housing units	4.7	—	2.4	4.8	6.5	6.7	5.9	6.4	3.8	4.6
Median, occupied housing units	4.4	—	2.5	4.9	6.5	6.8	6.1	6.1	4.3	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	—	1.5	5.7	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.3	4.5	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	—	2.5	3.5	5.9	4.6	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	77	—	2	637	594	519	1 194	327	4	6
1, attached	49	—	2	77	12	8	48	68	—	—
2	18	—	—	12	3	40	2	2	—	—
3 or 4	92	—	4	53	—	1	86	1	—	—
5 to 9	31	—	28	103	—	—	178	12	—	—
10 to 19	11	—	31	222	—	—	320	3	—	—
20 to 49	—	—	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	70	7	6	16	38	2	1
Other	1	—	2	9	1	3	10	4	—	—
Occupied housing units	264	—	414	1 093	593	545	1 728	421	5	7
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	56	—	281	464	118	68	386	72	3	1
2 persons	98	—	122	379	250	204	726	161	2	3
3 persons	50	—	9	136	103	103	292	87	—	2
4 persons	32	—	1	78	89	103	237	73	—	1
5 persons	19	—	—	23	22	43	70	21	—	—
6 or more persons	9	—	1	13	11	24	17	7	—	—
Median, occupied housing units	2.28	—	1.50	1.72	2.21	2.50	2.16	2.36	1.50	2.33
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.97	—	1.50	1.96	2.17	2.53	2.27	2.40	1.50	2.75
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.69	—	1.50	1.50	2.61	2.42	1.86	2.13	1.50	2.00
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	247	—	407	1 086	587	536	1 718	418	5	7
1.01 to 1.50	13	—	—	5	6	8	7	2	—	—
1.51 or more	4	—	7	2	—	1	3	1	—	—
Mean	.55	—	.58	.40	.38	.42	.40	.41	.33	.53
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	81	—	1	478	477	413	1 045	312	3	1
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	9	—	—	36	4	41	3	7	1	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	16	—	—	197	101	39	28	47	1	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999	45	—	—	197	185	68	199	70	1	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	9	—	—	33	119	126	331	16	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	—	1	9	61	79	407	135	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	—	2	2	6	36	67	33	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	1	11	2	3	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	1	—	8	1	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	63 200	—	112 500	60 300	75 500	88 800	97 400	106 300	52 500	52 500
Mean (dollars)	64 700	—	112 500	62 400	79 200	100 000	103 500	103 300	52 500	52 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	157	—	407	532	84	94	549	59	1	4
Median contract rent (dollars)	290	—	320	329	456	332	422	600	263	300
Mean contract rent (dollars)	322	—	370	281	468	391	435	531	263	288
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	362	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	146	—	404	508	78	91	532	58	1	4
No cash rent	11	—	3	24	6	3	15	1	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of New Hanover County—Con.								
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 117.01	Tract 117.02	Tract 118	Tract 118.99
All housing units.....	—	—	2 538	2 268	2 899	1 233	2 547	2 858	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	2 402	2 148	2 757	1 155	2 292	1 439	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	1 954	1 759	2 324	1 024	1 886	765	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	—	—	81.3	81.9	84.3	88.7	82.3	53.2	—
White.....	—	—	1 595	1 613	1 831	997	1 819	765	—
Black.....	—	—	345	125	472	21	57	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	9	11	10	3	4	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	5	9	9	3	5	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	4	9	16	3	9	3	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	1 591	1 606	1 823	994	1 812	762	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	448	389	433	131	406	674	—
White.....	—	—	362	343	341	127	393	668	—
Black.....	—	—	80	39	82	4	11	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	3	4	5	—	—	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	1	3	2	—	1	3	—
Other race.....	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	5	3	7	1	5	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	359	340	337	126	389	667	—
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	—	—	136	120	142	78	255	1 419	—
For sale only.....	—	—	31	44	39	19	77	41	—
For rent.....	—	—	35	42	22	20	24	181	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	18	5	26	7	50	190	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	8	10	13	22	77	993	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	—	44	19	42	10	27	14	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	3	3	2	—	1	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	—	4	—	8	1	14	26	—
2 rooms.....	—	—	20	5	21	2	32	103	—
3 rooms.....	—	—	105	43	123	16	114	252	—
4 rooms.....	—	—	447	169	521	147	330	472	—
5 rooms.....	—	—	729	654	757	253	510	702	—
6 rooms.....	—	—	716	879	876	310	628	628	—
7 rooms.....	—	—	338	368	382	279	483	295	—
8 or more rooms.....	—	—	179	150	211	225	436	380	—
Median, all housing units.....	—	—	5.5	5.8	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.3	—
Mean, all housing units.....	—	—	5.5	5.8	5.5	6.2	6.0	5.5	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	—	5.5	5.8	5.6	6.2	6.0	5.2	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	5.7	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.1	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	4.6	5.6	4.8	5.3	4.6	4.5	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	—	—	1 868	1 968	2 006	1 034	1 953	1 116	—
1, attached.....	—	—	18	4	64	4	135	289	—
2.....	—	—	83	20	75	1	24	506	—
3 or 4.....	—	—	8	2	1	1	46	221	—
5 to 9.....	—	—	3	1	—	—	34	189	—
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	133	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	142	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	542	265	743	193	237	2	—
Other.....	—	—	16	7	10	—	12	25	—
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	2 402	2 148	2 757	1 155	2 292	1 439	—
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	—	—	446	283	457	205	413	420	—
2 persons.....	—	—	816	733	872	419	889	644	—
3 persons.....	—	—	495	513	608	228	473	231	—
4 persons.....	—	—	432	415	544	201	384	102	—
5 persons.....	—	—	151	141	207	73	110	34	—
6 or more persons.....	—	—	62	63	69	29	23	8	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.43	2.61	2.58	2.39	2.32	1.97	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.45	2.53	2.59	2.39	2.39	2.01	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.30	3.00	2.56	2.42	1.99	1.90	—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	—	—	2 354	2 118	2 705	1 145	2 280	1 430	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	42	27	43	5	10	4	—
1.51 or more.....	—	—	6	3	9	—	2	5	—
Mean.....	—	—	.48	.48	.50	.43	.42	.39	—
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	1 438	1 466	1 665	844	1 553	488	—
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	42	10	41	4	9	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	—	128	26	121	10	28	2	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	—	513	413	475	127	184	11	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	—	451	690	602	275	342	35	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	167	280	241	215	349	86	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	115	43	152	196	150	101	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	13	2	24	14	74	69	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	6	1	6	1	53	44	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	3	—	1	1	127	139	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	—	61 300	67 000	65 800	80 500	97 800	205 800	—
Mean (dollars).....	—	—	65 800	68 900	70 300	85 700	137 700	249 100	—
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	431	379	423	128	393	671	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	289	454	325	413	514	486	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	287	445	349	443	653	521	—
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	1	2	—	94	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	575	250	—	1 234	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	—	—	391	365	373	112	280	641	—
No cash rent.....	—	—	40	13	48	16	19	30	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of New Hanover County—Con.								
	Tract 119.01 (pt.)	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.03 (pt.)	Tract 121.01 (pt.)	Tract 121.02	Tract 122	Tract 123.98
All housing units.....	1 532	826	1 472	2 687	101	1 402	2 994	5 237	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 389	768	1 307	2 524	92	1 343	2 681	2 273	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	928	481	1 087	2 293	80	1 046	2 229	1 231	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	66.8	62.6	83.2	90.8	87.0	77.9	83.1	54.2	—
White.....	858	476	1 056	2 221	80	985	2 050	1 217	—
Black.....	66	1	24	56	—	50	158	3	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	2	4	4	—	4	10	7	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	1	3	12	—	4	11	1	—
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	7	2	3	13	—	5	8	12	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	853	475	1 053	2 209	80	983	2 043	1 208	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	461	287	220	231	12	297	452	1 042	—
White.....	428	275	215	221	12	277	423	1 027	—
Black.....	27	5	4	9	—	14	27	7	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	5	—	1	—	5	2	5	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other race.....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	5	2	2	3	—	4	2	11	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	426	274	213	218	12	273	421	1 019	—
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	143	58	165	163	9	59	313	2 964	—
For sale only.....	20	6	25	94	2	22	64	115	—
For rent.....	57	24	54	17	1	17	64	826	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	13	9	4	18	—	4	29	107	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	43	5	33	17	1	4	103	1 841	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other vacant.....	10	14	49	17	5	12	53	74	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	4	1	14	6	—	—	5	31	—
2 rooms.....	34	14	35	17	1	12	47	467	—
3 rooms.....	134	41	95	32	2	38	115	1 072	—
4 rooms.....	355	208	297	172	12	267	618	1 610	—
5 rooms.....	297	222	325	424	21	353	862	1 221	—
6 rooms.....	217	229	214	725	19	467	732	453	—
7 rooms.....	238	66	172	623	9	207	345	221	—
8 or more rooms.....	253	45	320	688	37	58	270	162	—
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.2	5.4	6.5	6.3	5.6	5.3	4.2	—
Mean, all housing units.....	5.6	5.2	5.8	6.6	6.8	5.5	5.5	4.3	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.5	6.3	5.6	5.4	4.6	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	5.6	5.9	6.6	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.1	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.4	4.5	5.6	4.9	4.7	4.5	3.9	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	889	589	901	2 477	75	983	1 968	2 045	—
1, attached.....	153	13	41	68	1	15	98	148	—
2.....	9	67	11	24	1	51	20	347	—
3 or 4.....	75	1	30	5	—	—	3	282	—
5 to 9.....	111	1	13	11	—	—	25	564	—
10 to 19.....	124	—	4	—	—	—	2	763	—
20 to 49.....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	397	—
50 or more.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	274	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	129	151	446	79	23	347	865	378	—
Other.....	13	4	26	23	1	6	13	39	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 389	768	1 307	2 524	92	1 343	2 681	2 273	—
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	350	175	267	311	19	193	486	669	—
2 persons.....	567	293	505	905	34	410	963	918	—
3 persons.....	236	160	265	588	24	327	581	360	—
4 persons.....	165	102	180	528	11	273	446	228	—
5 persons.....	52	26	70	150	1	99	150	72	—
6 or more persons.....	19	12	20	42	3	26	55	22	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.11	2.27	2.27	2.58	2.29	2.71	2.39	2.01	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.24	2.15	2.32	2.56	2.33	2.70	2.38	2.08	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.64	2.35	1.97	2.73	2.10	2.76	2.44	1.91	—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 381	751	1 292	2 513	91	1 316	2 618	2 221	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	7	15	13	8	—	22	51	41	—
1.51 or more.....	1	2	2	3	1	5	12	11	—
Mean.....	.41	.46	.42	.42	.36	.52	.47	.47	—
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	795	373	721	2 076	57	751	1 590	804	—
Less than \$20,000.....	7	2	4	39	—	3	22	13	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	22	44	12	39	3	47	102	68	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	52	150	146	145	7	262	478	146	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	101	116	84	694	2	356	258	196	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	264	17	31	362	3	63	254	164	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	261	17	72	547	9	13	213	152	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	53	8	95	194	20	7	134	43	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	20	9	90	33	6	—	61	13	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	13	6	51	26	4	—	28	5	—
\$300,000 or more.....	2	4	136	35	3	—	40	4	—
Median (dollars).....	95 500	59 100	155 000	86 500	166 100	63 800	73 900	78 000	—
Mean (dollars).....	104 900	73 000	191 300	107 400	163 600	64 000	97 400	86 800	—
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	458	281	215	222	12	295	446	1 032	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	460	324	347	495	304	364	292	372	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	471	328	397	483	342	354	350	385	—
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	287	572	—
No meals included in rent.....	443	266	197	205	11	283	395	960	—
No cash rent.....	15	15	18	17	1	12	50	68	—

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County								Wilmington city, New Hanover County	
	Wilmington, NC MSA	Total	Wilmington city	Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02	Tract 119.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pr.)
Occupied housing units -----	38 938	38 938	16 253	750	1 020	883	2 134	2 172	1 641	2 854	592	746
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units -----	26 025	26 025	8 456	553	143	341	1 711	1 831	865	2 572	333	550
Percent of occupied housing units -----	66.8	66.8	52.0	73.7	14.0	38.6	80.2	84.3	52.7	90.1	56.3	73.7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 913	12 913	7 797	197	877	542	423	341	776	282	259	196
Percent of occupied housing units -----	33.2	33.2	48.0	26.3	86.0	61.4	19.8	15.7	47.3	9.9	43.8	26.3
ROOMS												
1 room -----	272	272	209	4	2	3	-	3	122	3	3	4
2 rooms -----	993	993	606	11	106	30	5	14	76	16	5	10
3 rooms -----	2 902	2 902	1 803	19	196	74	38	78	231	27	34	19
4 rooms -----	7 371	7 371	3 663	84	514	238	196	424	336	182	98	82
5 rooms -----	8 715	8 715	3 181	209	128	438	623	614	248	404	155	208
6 rooms -----	8 507	8 507	2 806	250	48	61	801	627	178	733	134	250
7 rooms -----	5 187	5 187	1 844	124	17	24	337	268	218	702	55	124
8 or more rooms -----	4 991	4 991	2 141	49	9	31	134	144	232	787	108	49
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.7	3.9	4.3	5.8	5.4	4.7	6.6	5.5	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	6.0	6.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.8	5.5	6.4	6.6	6.2	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.9	3.8	4.0	5.5	4.8	3.4	5.4	4.7	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached -----	24 549	24 549	8 658	671	117	305	1 772	1 436	757	2 633	426	669
1, detached mobile -----	1 627	1 627	869	15	19	76	48	45	135	62	27	15
2 -----	1 938	1 938	1 079	32	55	238	21	56	7	53	36	32
3 or 4 -----	1 559	1 559	1 153	5	60	11	21	-	66	6	44	5
5 to 9 -----	2 356	2 356	1 920	12	454	121	28	-	108	9	38	12
10 to 19 -----	1 823	1 823	1 435	1	191	16	7	-	119	-	-	-
20 to 49 -----	545	545	362	-	51	-	-	-	210	-	-	-
50 or more -----	430	430	282	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer -----	3 820	3 820	340	3	68	111	225	632	109	69	5	1
Other -----	291	291	155	11	5	5	6	3	8	22	8	11
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person -----	9 971	9 971	5 618	220	366	255	308	352	564	355	179	218
2 persons -----	14 674	14 674	6 203	320	476	306	757	726	633	1 060	213	318
3 persons -----	7 049	7 049	2 329	115	136	167	506	490	230	652	101	115
4 persons -----	5 105	5 105	1 482	66	34	106	126	426	152	572	66	66
5 persons -----	1 622	1 622	646	18	6	38	126	146	47	170	23	18
6 or more persons -----	517	517	160	11	2	11	46	32	15	45	10	11
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.15	2.15	1.90	1.98	1.80	2.11	2.50	2.52	1.91	2.52	2.05	1.99
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.27	2.27	2.07	1.92	1.92	2.03	2.46	2.51	2.22	2.52	2.03	1.96
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.86	1.86	1.67	2.06	1.79	2.17	2.79	2.54	1.50-	2.53	2.08	2.07
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less -----	38 519	38 519	16 104	740	1 011	852	2 113	2 147	1 628	2 845	580	736
1.01 to 1.50 -----	333	333	111	7	8	28	19	22	9	6	9	3
1.51 or more -----	86	86	38	3	1	3	2	3	7	3	3	3
Mean -----	.43	.43	.40	.38	.48	.52	.47	.50	.42	.41	.39	.38
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	20 503	20 503	7 148	523	71	224	1 407	1 236	732	2 333	290	521
Less than \$20,000 -----	249	249	160	6	1	12	4	18	2	1	28	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 271	1 271	758	81	10	128	32	61	9	36	80	80
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	4 246	4 246	1 595	255	36	75	399	328	36	151	59	254
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	5 354	5 354	1 519	146	18	6	666	489	80	730	43	146
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	3 268	3 268	1 059	26	3	1	263	203	261	468	40	26
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	3 339	3 339	1 212	8	1	1	39	113	257	612	30	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1 333	1 333	500	-	2	-	3	18	53	220	9	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	546	546	167	1	-	-	-	4	20	42	1	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	325	325	92	1	-	-	-	1	12	34	-	-
\$300,000 or more -----	572	572	86	-	-	-	-	1	2	39	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	76 500	76 500	73 800	53 100	54 000	36 700	66 400	68 200	97 900	88 300	48 800	53 200
Mean (dollars) -----	99 000	99 000	89 500	55 200	59 600	38 100	68 700	72 600	108 700	108 600	61 000	55 200
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	12 768	12 768	7 742	192	874	538	416	332	774	274	257	191
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	352	352	336	340	327	239	450	333	413	473	312	341
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	369	369	332	339	329	239	432	359	430	475	326	340
With meals included in rent -----	1 110	1 110	10	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	1 108	1 108	707	-	313	200	575	-	-	-	-	-
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	277	277	277	179	860	512	394	298	759	256	244	178
No meals included in rent -----	12 109	12 109	7 501	13	13	24	21	34	15	18	13	13
No cash rent -----	549	549	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990** —Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.							Remainder of New Hanover County				
	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 121.02
Occupied housing units -----	1 014	1 801	1 193	883	626	390	654	412	1 957	1 956	2 172	2 473
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units -----	140	728	295	341	283	146	189	351	1 595	1 613	1 831	2 050
Percent of occupied housing units -----	13.8	40.4	24.7	38.6	45.2	37.4	28.9	85.2	81.5	82.5	84.3	82.9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	874	1 073	898	542	343	244	465	61	362	343	341	423
Percent of occupied housing units -----	86.2	59.6	75.3	61.4	54.8	62.6	71.1	14.8	18.5	17.5	15.7	17.1
ROOMS												
1 room -----	2	14	13	3	1	7	22	—	3	—	3	3
2 rooms -----	106	57	56	30	12	13	97	—	17	3	14	30
3 rooms -----	196	201	191	74	80	78	231	3	74	34	78	78
4 rooms -----	510	480	332	438	331	61	73	36	356	125	424	481
5 rooms -----	127	333	196	222	156	70	71	27	555	572	614	708
6 rooms -----	47	331	196	61	34	36	59	58	562	768	627	622
7 rooms -----	17	123	53	24	4	31	31	129	254	325	268	303
8 or more rooms -----	9	61	19	31	8	89	70	159	136	129	144	248
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2	5.0	3.4	7.1	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.8	5.6	5.6	4.9	4.3	7.6	6.3	7.3	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.0	4.4	4.5	5.7	4.8	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached -----	112	772	322	305	56	175	188	365	1 409	1 709	1 436	1 690
1, attached -----	19	153	34	76	152	7	24	7	14	3	45	69
2 -----	55	123	314	238	314	76	53	32	57	11	56	20
3 or 4 -----	60	154	219	11	100	73	28	1	6	1	—	3
5 to 9 -----	454	344	266	121	22	22	65	—	1	1	—	10
10 to 19 -----	191	207	263	16	2	1	107	—	1	1	—	2
20 to 49 -----	51	—	69	—	—	28	4	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	166	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	67	27	—	111	—	—	—	5	464	225	632	670
Other -----	5	21	8	5	1	8	19	2	6	5	3	9
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person -----	365	660	516	255	284	180	415	55	365	262	352	442
2 persons -----	473	684	430	306	209	127	158	179	715	677	776	903
3 persons -----	134	274	159	167	78	56	42	80	408	479	540	479
4 persons -----	34	128	69	106	45	14	24	65	334	374	426	405
5 persons -----	6	45	17	38	10	11	7	25	98	122	146	135
6 or more persons -----	2	10	2	11	—	2	8	8	37	42	32	48
Median, occupied housing units -----	1.80	1.85	1.69	2.11	1.64	1.62	1.50	2.34	2.36	2.58	2.52	2.38
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	1.90	1.87	2.05	2.03	1.58	1.95	1.88	2.38	2.38	2.51	2.51	2.37
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.79	1.84	1.53	2.17	1.68	1.50	1.50	2.02	2.27	2.94	2.54	2.42
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less -----	1 005	1 783	1 185	852	620	389	646	411	1 927	1 937	2 147	2 422
1.01 to 1.50 -----	8	12	5	28	6	1	3	1	28	17	22	42
1.51 or more -----	1	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	9
Mean -----	.48	.42	.41	.52	.44	.33	.37	.37	.47	.47	.50	.47
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	70	567	256	224	99	113	151	320	1 134	1 333	1 236	1 462
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	2	—	12	61	2	15	—	25	4	18	9
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	10	76	25	128	29	6	10	3	93	23	86	86
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	35	275	115	75	6	17	14	9	337	383	328	430
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	18	154	85	6	3	14	22	58	391	626	489	237
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	3	31	21	1	—	20	31	119	203	256	236	236
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1	24	10	1	—	31	30	75	107	38	113	208
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	15	12	34	13	2	18	131
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2	4	—	—	—	4	8	10	6	1	4	59
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	3	—	—	28
\$300,000 or more -----	—	1	—	—	—	3	5	4	—	—	1	38
Median (dollars) -----	54 100	54 400	57 600	36 700	10 000	98 100	89 700	94 800	64 900	66 900	68 200	76 600
Mean (dollars) -----	59 700	59 300	60 600	38 100	19 400	112 600	107 200	113 100	69 600	69 000	72 600	100 100
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	871	1 044	894	538	339	242	465	61	346	336	332	417
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	327	384	374	239	117	311	229	333	297	454	353	417
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	329	357	363	239	149	319	229	427	295	445	359	356
With meals included in rent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	313	—	—	200	—	—	137	—	—	575	—	287
No meals included in rent -----	857	1 033	886	512	334	235	458	58	313	324	298	374
No cash rent -----	13	31	8	24	5	7	6	3	33	11	34	42

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County								Wilmington city, New Hanover County				
	Wilmington, NC MSA		Wilmington city		Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02	Tract 119.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)
	8 745	7 055	860	217	240	247	554	139	188	776	871	859	216		
Occupied housing units -----															
TENURE															
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 928	2 549	391	49	10	131	472	66	148	362	512	390	49		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	44.9	36.1	45.5	22.6	4.2	53.0	85.2	47.5	78.7	46.6	58.8	45.4	22.7		
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 817	4 506	469	168	230	116	82	73	40	414	359	469	167		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	55.1	63.9	54.5	77.4	95.8	47.0	14.8	52.5	21.3	53.4	41.2	54.6	77.3		
ROOMS															
1 room -----	76	74	2	1	1	—	2	18	—	4	1	2	1		
2 rooms -----	329	316	20	19	27	3	3	10	—	22	21	20	19		
3 rooms -----	856	786	50	51	29	7	19	24	6	71	26	50	51		
4 rooms -----	2 035	1 859	154	79	157	67	51	15	6	152	99	154	79		
5 rooms -----	2 174	2 025	237	25	20	55	100	21	19	192	251	237	24		
6 rooms -----	2 025	1 457	284	14	3	64	218	26	64	200	317	283	14		
7 rooms -----	757	467	74	21	3	32	100	15	74	68	105	74	21		
8 or more rooms -----	493	322	39	7	—	19	61	10	22	67	51	39	7		
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.0	4.8	5.4	4.0	3.9	5.3	6.0	4.6	5.8	5.2	5.6	5.4	4.0		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.6	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.6		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.2	5.0	3.7	3.9	4.4	5.3	2.9	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.0	3.7		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE															
1, detached -----	5 254	3 847	547	50	15	153	482	76	170	532	775	546	49		
2, detached -----	447	420	94	4	12	4	14	2	7	31	22	94	4		
3, detached -----	752	712	78	6	11	70	10	3	—	109	53	91	7		
3 or 4 -----	480	472	26	60	171	3	—	8	—	13	2	26	60		
5 to 9 -----	846	838	26	60	171	3	—	8	—	13	2	26	60		
10 to 19 -----	463	456	12	72	15	3	—	26	—	5	1	12	72		
20 to 49 -----	135	134	—	12	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	12		
50 or more -----	67	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mobile home or trailer -----	191	17	2	1	3	7	40	5	8	1	—	2	1		
Other -----	110	92	10	5	—	1	7	—	—	11	9	10	5		
PERSONS IN UNIT															
1 person -----	2 368	2 051	134	79	47	29	102	53	23	243	206	133	79		
2 persons -----	2 328	1 892	172	84	104	67	134	50	41	193	249	172	84		
3 persons -----	1 672	1 344	177	38	68	136	112	14	36	136	159	177	38		
4 persons -----	1 274	935	158	10	13	50	109	12	48	100	135	158	9		
5 persons -----	626	463	100	3	5	30	60	5	20	62	71	100	3		
6 or more persons -----	477	370	119	3	3	21	37	5	20	42	51	119	3		
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.36	2.28	3.20	1.85	2.20	3.05	2.87	1.83	3.33	2.25	2.42	3.20	1.85		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.38	2.21	2.84	2.12	2.22	2.83	2.89	2.29	2.84	2.11	2.35	2.84	2.12		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.34	2.33	3.57	1.78	2.22	3.29	2.65	1.50	3.58	2.42	2.60	3.57	1.78		
PERSONS PER ROOM															
1.00 or less -----	8 249	6 633	770	213	221	224	528	137	178	733	834	769	212		
1.01 to 1.50 -----	367	310	70	4	13	18	20	1	9	33	28	70	4		
1.51 or more -----	129	112	20	—	6	—	6	1	—	10	9	20	—		
Mean -----	.53	.54	.65	.48	.61	.60	.51	.47	.56	.49	.50	.65	.47		
VALUE															
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	3 462	2 302	366	43	8	119	418	62	133	315	489	365	43		
Less than \$20,000 -----	435	368	14	1	—	5	23	5	1	78	43	14	1		
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	996	861	102	2	4	3	60	13	43	122	194	102	2		
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 127	700	158	8	2	28	145	16	8	76	158	102	8		
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	558	552	65	18	2	60	108	20	37	26	39	64	18		
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	172	66	17	7	—	17	36	3	15	8	8	17	5		
\$60,000 to \$69,999 -----	123	40	2	5	—	5	3	—	4	5	7	7	5		
\$70,000 to \$79,999 -----	27	7	2	1	—	—	6	—	7	—	2	2	—		
\$80,000 to \$89,999 -----	11	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—		
\$90,000 to \$99,999 -----	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	10	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	44 500	38 600	46 300	71 500	37 500	67 000	57 600	55 000	47 500	33 100	40 500	46 300	71 500		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	49 900	42 300	50 300	82 300	41 900	68 200	63 200	59 800	62 600	36 600	42 000	50 300	82 300		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
\$300,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Median (dollars) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mean (dollars) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
CONTRACT RENT															
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	4 719	4 414	453	168	227	114	81	72	39	410	351	453	167		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	253	250	191	305	294	288	316	315	326	219	261	191	305		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	235	230	200	311	262	323	316	359	315	221	261	200	311		
With meals included in rent -----	20	18	—	—	262	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	189	183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
No meals included in rent -----	4 465	4 205	413	168	207	111	250	65	37	163	188	413	167		
No cash rent -----	234	191	40	—	20	3	14	3	2	24	12	40	—		

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area														Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.				Remainder of New Hanover County			
Tract 105.02	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 121.02									
259	233	240	349	1 232	606	264	692	123	425	164	554	185									
Occupied housing units -----																					
TENURE																					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	9	10	14	435	324	19	222	92	345	125	472	158									
Percent of occupied housing units -----	3.9	4.2	4.0	35.3	53.5	7.2	32.1	74.8	81.2	76.2	85.2	85.4									
Renter-occupied housing units -----	224	230	335	797	282	245	470	31	80	39	82	27									
Percent of occupied housing units -----	96.1	95.8	96.0	64.7	46.5	92.8	67.9	25.2	18.8	23.8	14.8	14.6									
ROOMS																					
1 room -----	11	1	5	9	2	6	6	—	—	—	2	—	5								
2 rooms -----	10	27	27	70	14	22	25	—	—	—	3	—	11								
3 rooms -----	47	29	29	112	55	95	143	3	17	4	19	3	5								
4 rooms -----	23	16	29	112	110	81	173	14	17	11	51	19	11								
5 rooms -----	108	64	157	336	336	40	173	40	125	41	100	57	59								
6 rooms -----	68	75	20	350	178	42	186	33	130	58	128	130	59								
7 rooms -----	75	20	46	254	136	14	101	45	218	32	100	21	21								
8 rooms -----	11	3	1	66	51	2	34	19	74	18	61	8	8								
9 rooms -----	3	3	1	35	60	2	24	9	37	18	61	8	8								
10 or more rooms -----	4	—	3	4.8	5.2	3.6	4.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.4								
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.8	5.6	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.7	6.1	6.1	5.6	6.1								
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.6	6.1								
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.6	3.5	4.0	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.3	4.1	4.1								
UNITS IN STRUCTURE																					
1, detached -----	8	15	91	678	483	44	364	116	365	148	482	132									
1, attached -----	7	12	95	79	12	9	24	—	14	1	14	2									
2 -----	3	13	152	168	66	4	25	6	18	6	10	—									
3 or 4 -----	66	48	1	48	25	5	42	—	2	1	—	—									
5 to 9 -----	11	5	1	192	6	34	96	—	—	—	—	—									
10 to 19 -----	74	15	2	45	3	114	47	—	—	—	—	—									
20 to 49 -----	4	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—									
50 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Mobile home or trailer -----	—	3	1	3	—	—	2	—	28	7	40	49									
Other -----	6	—	2	19	11	3	9	1	7	1	7	2									
PERSONS IN UNIT																					
1 person -----	93	47	63	374	228	115	250	12	76	19	102	42									
2 persons -----	62	104	107	350	155	62	177	24	97	49	134	54									
3 persons -----	43	68	94	218	100	49	124	23	85	29	112	33									
4 persons -----	28	13	56	165	70	22	74	34	92	36	109	36									
5 persons -----	5	3	20	72	30	9	41	15	50	15	60	14									
6 or more persons -----	4	3	9	53	23	7	26	15	25	16	37	6									
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.19	2.20	2.55	2.19	1.98	1.77	2.04	3.57	2.96	2.98	2.87	2.44									
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.00	1.63	2.25	1.86	1.93	2.13	2.02	3.58	3.07	2.85	2.89	2.42									
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.85	2.22	2.36	2.44	2.05	1.75	2.06	3.56	2.50	3.56	2.65	2.67									
PERSONS PER ROOM																					
1.00 or less -----	251	231	315	1 154	577	252	656	116	408	156	528	175									
1.01 to 1.50 -----	7	1	13	56	22	7	20	6	13	7	20	7									
1.51 or more -----	1	6	7	22	7	5	16	1	4	1	6	3									
Mean -----	.54	.50	.68	.53	.44	.57	.52	.61	.53	.54	.51	.51									
VALUE																					
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	38	6	8	384	280	15	204	85	295	115	418	109									
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	1	2	98	73	5	50	1	17	3	23	12									
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	6	1	4	158	114	5	98	37	34	5	40	15									
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	16	2	2	94	62	2	36	30	174	28	145	40									
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	12	1	2	27	26	1	17	9	54	57	108	18									
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2	—	—	4	4	2	2	6	8	16	37	14									
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	8	5	36	4									
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
\$300,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Median (dollars) -----	54 000	50 000	35 000	33 700	30 000	23 100	32 800	41 100	48 900	67 000	57 600	52 700									
Mean (dollars) -----	56 400	59 200	41 900	36 300	33 900	35 500	36 500	48 300	51 100	68 100	63 200	65 600									
CONTRACT RENT																					
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	213	224	227	777	275	240	457	31	79	37	81	27									
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	303	362	294	163	218	121	144	327	257	444	304	221									
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	310	339	262	173	221	143	173	313	255	427	316	232									
With meals included in rent -----	1	—	2	6	—	4	1	—	—	—	2	—									
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	287	—	275	171	—	96	113	—	—	—	250	—									
No meals included in rent -----	212	224	207	738	257	229	438	31	72	35	65	19									
No cash rent -----	—	—	18	33	18	7	18	—	7	2	14	8									

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
Occupied housing units -----	172	172
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	92	92
Percent of occupied housing units -----	53.5	53.5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	80	80
Percent of occupied housing units -----	46.5	46.5
ROOMS		
1 room -----	2	2
2 rooms -----	8	8
3 rooms -----	20	20
4 rooms -----	35	35
5 rooms -----	47	47
6 rooms -----	36	36
7 rooms -----	18	18
8 or more rooms -----	6	6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.9	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached -----	96	96
1, attached -----	3	3
2 -----	6	6
3 or 4 -----	12	12
5 to 9 -----	9	9
10 to 19 -----	1	1
20 to 49 -----	5	5
50 or more -----	31	31
Mobile home or trailer -----	—	—
Other -----	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	31	31
2 persons -----	60	60
3 persons -----	36	36
4 persons -----	31	31
5 persons -----	10	10
6 or more persons -----	4	4
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.42	2.42
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.50	2.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.30	2.30
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	165	165
1.01 to 1.50 -----	4	4
1.51 or more -----	3	3
Mean -----	.50	.50
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	62	62
Less than \$20,000 -----	3	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	6	6
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	17	17
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	20	20
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	9	9
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	6	6
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—
\$300,000 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	67 000	67 000
Mean (dollars) -----	68 600	68 600
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	79	79
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	325	325
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	314	314
With meals included in rent -----	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	—	—
No meals included in rent -----	78	78
No cash rent -----	1	1

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA		New Hanover County	
	203	203	203	203
Occupied housing units				
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	124	124		
Percent of occupied housing units	61.1	61.1		
Renter-occupied housing units	79	79		
Percent of occupied housing units	38.9	38.9		
ROOMS				
1 room	6	6		
2 rooms	13	13		
3 rooms	22	22		
4 rooms	38	38		
5 rooms	40	40		
6 rooms	29	29		
7 rooms	19	19		
8 or more rooms	36	36		
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	5.1		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.1		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.6	3.6		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	119	119		
1, attached	6	6		
2	4	4		
3 or 4	8	8		
5 to 9	23	23		
10 to 19	21	21		
20 to 49	7	7		
50 or more	2	2		
Mobile home or trailer	9	9		
Other	4	4		
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	46	46		
2 persons	51	51		
3 persons	43	43		
4 persons	38	38		
5 persons	17	17		
6 or more persons	8	8		
Median, occupied housing units	2.60	2.60		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.11	3.11		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.93	1.93		
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	191	191		
1.01 to 1.50	11	11		
1.51 or more	1	1		
Mean .....	.56	.56		
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units				
Less than \$20,000	106	106		
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1	1		
\$40,000 to \$59,999	19	19		
\$60,000 to \$79,999	26	26		
\$80,000 to \$99,999	19	19		
\$100,000 to \$149,999	24	24		
\$150,000 to \$199,999	7	7		
\$200,000 to \$249,999	6	6		
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1		
\$300,000 or more	2	2		
Median (dollars)	85 500	85 500		
Mean (dollars)	104 400	104 400		
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units				
Median contract rent (dollars)	78	78		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	371	371		
With meals included in rent	409	409		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—		
No meals included in rent	76	76		
No cash rent	2	2		

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County	
		Total	Wilmington city
Occupied housing units -----	315	315	169
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	148	148	53
Percent of occupied housing units -----	47.0	47.0	31.4
Renter-occupied housing units -----	167	167	116
Percent of occupied housing units -----	53.0	53.0	68.6
ROOMS			
1 room -----	9	9	8
2 rooms -----	14	14	8
3 rooms -----	38	38	26
4 rooms -----	83	83	53
5 rooms -----	63	63	29
6 rooms -----	53	53	22
7 rooms -----	25	25	10
8 or more rooms -----	30	30	13
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.7	4.7	4.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.9	5.9	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	161	161	70
2, detached -----	15	15	11
3, detached -----	17	17	12
4, detached -----	14	14	13
5 or 6 -----	32	32	25
7 to 9 -----	26	26	22
10 to 19 -----	10	10	8
20 to 49 -----	4	4	4
50 or more -----	29	29	1
Mobile home or trailer -----	7	7	3
Other -----			
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	81	81	52
2 persons -----	112	112	59
3 persons -----	59	59	26
4 persons -----	35	35	14
5 persons -----	23	23	15
6 or more persons -----	5	5	3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.18	2.18	2.05
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.38	2.38	2.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.01	2.01	1.94
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	298	298	154
1.01 to 1.50 -----	16	16	14
1.51 or more -----	1	1	1
Mean -----	.56	.56	.58
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	113	113	41
Less than \$20,000 -----	6	6	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	9	9	7
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	26	26	12
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	27	27	5
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	16	16	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	17	17	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	6	6	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2	2	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1	-
\$300,000 or more -----	3	3	-
Median (dollars) -----	71 800	71 800	53 800
Mean (dollars) -----	89 300	89 300	72 600
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	162	162	114
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	326	326	322
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	335	335	316
With meals included in rent -----	1	1	-
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	1 250	1 250	1 250
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	1 156	1 156	1 113
No meals included in rent -----	5	5	1
No cash rent -----			

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA		New Hanover County	
	Wilmington, NC MSA	Total	Wilmington city	
Occupied housing units -----	38 728	38 728	16 153	
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	25 914	25 914	8 417	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	66.9	66.9	52.1	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 814	12 814	7 736	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	33.1	33.1	47.9	
ROOMS				
1 room -----	269	269	206	
2 rooms -----	984	984	602	
3 rooms -----	2 879	2 879	1 788	
4 rooms -----	7 322	7 322	3 634	
5 rooms -----	8 673	8 673	3 167	
6 rooms -----	8 471	8 471	2 792	
7 rooms -----	5 165	5 165	1 835	
8 or more rooms -----	4 965	4 965	2 129	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.4	5.1	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	6.0	6.2	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.0	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	24 435	24 435	8 613	
1, attached -----	1 615	1 615	861	
2 -----	1 929	1 929	1 074	
3 or 4 -----	1 549	1 549	1 144	
5 to 9 -----	2 340	2 340	1 909	
10 to 19 -----	1 810	1 810	1 423	
20 to 49 -----	539	539	358	
50 or more -----	428	428	280	
Mobile home or trailer -----	3 798	3 798	339	
Other -----	285	285	152	
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	9 918	9 918	5 586	
2 persons -----	14 590	14 590	6 162	
3 persons -----	7 014	7 014	2 317	
4 persons -----	5 086	5 086	1 476	
5 persons -----	1 607	1 607	454	
6 or more persons -----	313	313	156	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.15	2.15	1.90	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.27	2.27	2.07	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.86	1.86	1.67	
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	38 316	38 316	16 010	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	327	327	106	
1.51 or more -----	85	85	37	
Mean -----	.43	.43	.40	
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	20 417	20 417	7 118	
Less than \$20,000 -----	247	247	160	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 265	1 265	753	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	4 227	4 227	1 587	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	5 336	5 336	1 514	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	3 252	3 252	1 053	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	3 324	3 324	1 208	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1 329	1 329	499	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	544	544	166	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	324	324	92	
\$300,000 or more -----	569	569	86	
Median (dollars) -----	76 500	76 500	73 800	
Mean (dollars) -----	99 000	99 000	89 500	
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	12 672	12 672	7 681	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	353	353	336	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	369	369	332	
With meals included in rent -----	109	109	10	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	1 107	1 107	277	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	12 018	12 018	7 440	
No meals included in rent -----	545	545	231	
No cash rent -----				

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County									
		Total	Wilmington city	Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02	Tract 119.01	Tract 119.02	Tract 120.01	Tract 120.02
ANCESTRY													
All persons		120 284	55 530	4 629	2 438	2 554	2 286	6 773	7 792	5 601	4 037	4 846	8 561
Ancestry specified		104 935	49 038	4 097	2 150	2 122	2 007	5 603	6 533	3 995	3 391	4 382	7 550
Single ancestry		75 447	37 506	3 574	1 643	1 421	1 224	4 080	4 738	3 476	2 352	2 891	5 214
Multiple ancestry		29 488	11 532	523	507	701	783	1 553	1 795	1 465	1 039	1 491	2 336
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		15 349	6 492	532	288	432	279	1 170	1 259	666	646	464	1 011
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported		240 568	111 060	9 258	4 876	5 108	4 572	13 546	15 584	11 202	8 074	9 692	17 122
Arab		353	176	14	—	6	5	56	—	6	—	12	—
Austrian		259	137	3	—	—	14	5	—	31	—	32	34
Belgian		66	25	—	—	10	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Canadian		240	115	—	—	20	—	24	11	46	—	—	—
Czech		146	64	10	26	6	—	5	—	18	23	—	23
Danish		311	174	16	8	26	—	22	—	53	—	8	17
Dutch		2 118	943	37	8	40	61	115	90	137	98	164	89
English		21 915	8 708	416	297	336	238	1 210	1 373	944	813	1 143	1 885
Finnish		124	61	—	—	—	—	5	—	19	11	33	—
French (except Basque)		4 744	1 736	78	83	150	141	202	238	150	245	310	300
French Canadian		874	250	13	16	—	11	111	32	64	15	38	124
German		20 515	7 510	292	536	460	188	1 225	1 046	1 116	698	907	1 761
Greek		631	359	54	—	38	138	11	40	50	8	—	81
Hungarian		427	179	3	—	—	23	67	15	50	10	22	—
Irish		18 950	7 291	188	472	410	649	1 011	1 274	927	859	941	1 561
Italian		3 273	1 098	63	55	42	56	243	133	282	93	105	467
Lithuanian		193	79	—	7	13	32	8	9	15	7	6	7
Norwegian		371	145	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	20	30	68
Polish		1 842	672	6	53	44	31	128	107	154	52	107	124
Portuguese		149	77	—	—	—	—	4	33	7	—	7	—
Romanian		44	26	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	6	—	—
Russian		589	294	—	8	—	—	14	—	55	38	—	65
Scotch-Irish		9 738	3 603	136	134	132	292	588	602	627	490	520	571
Scottish		4 561	1 908	63	70	28	96	195	229	223	190	322	320
Slovak		317	117	—	—	—	—	52	30	19	6	40	28
Subsaharan African		237	216	—	16	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	6
Swedish		858	326	5	7	5	19	38	22	88	—	30	158
Swiss		160	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	20	22	28
Ukrainian		256	166	4	5	—	—	7	—	9	24	—	—
United States or American		9 007	3 266	354	149	362	120	485	749	376	326	515	785
Welsh		916	435	4	30	—	44	45	39	52	49	25	84
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		48	22	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Yugoslavian		19	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries		134 237	70 048	7 409	2 833	2 941	2 104	7 550	9 365	5 489	3 934	4 146	8 252
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		22	16	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		18	12	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		67	42	—	—	—	—	—	20	7	—	—	5
Argentinean		17	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		43	23	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	5
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County—Can.		Wilmington city, New Hanover County									
	Tract 120.03	Tract 121.01	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
All persons	4 340	4 948	2 494	3 720	4 616	2 746	2 438	4 335	3 255	3 079	2 554	2 286
Ancestry specified	3 944	4 296	2 283	3 273	4 084	2 536	2 150	3 273	3 022	2 577	2 122	2 007
Single ancestry	2 531	2 664	2 151	2 879	3 561	1 440	1 643	2 716	2 076	1 784	1 421	1 224
Multiple ancestry	1 413	1 632	132	394	523	1 096	507	1 057	946	793	701	783
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	396	652	211	447	532	210	288	562	233	502	432	279
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	8 680	9 896	4 988	7 440	9 232	5 492	4 876	8 670	6 510	6 158	5 108	4 572
Arab	—	50	—	12	14	56	—	—	9	18	6	5
Austrian	6	49	—	—	3	—	—	—	20	14	14	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Canadian	28	5	—	4	—	6	—	20	14	—	20	—
Czech	—	—	4	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	6	—
Donish	24	7	—	—	10	6	—	—	9	—	—	—
Dutch	61	166	9	6	16	5	8	26	—	—	26	—
English	1 114	674	92	41	37	94	—	47	34	103	40	61
Finnish	—	—	—	313	403	1 142	297	804	1 311	507	336	238
French (except Basque)	194	212	18	51	78	106	83	76	—	9	—	—
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214	127	150	141
German	36	35	20	—	13	—	16	40	14	42	—	11
Greek	1 092	1 214	26	192	292	511	536	748	517	634	480	487
Hungarian	64	12	—	11	54	—	—	12	19	—	38	138
Irish	5	31	—	—	3	18	—	7	18	—	8	23
Italian	742	1 081	55	218	188	399	472	772	548	480	410	649
Lithuanian	239	148	20	44	63	69	55	135	45	56	42	36
Non-Hispanic	14	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	20	13	—
Polish	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	—	—	—
Portuguese	70	89	6	28	6	39	53	158	64	25	44	31
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	23	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Scotch-Irish	353	9	6	—	—	34	8	14	75	21	—	—
Scottish	462	27	27	143	136	390	134	362	411	160	132	292
Slovak	245	203	5	79	63	293	70	184	203	110	28	96
Slovenian	24	14	—	—	—	9	—	7	—	7	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	77	—	18	16	10	—	—	—	—
Swedish	54	25	—	17	5	12	7	81	20	25	5	19
Swiss	24	8	—	—	—	6	—	6	10	—	—	—
Ukrainian	16	26	—	42	4	—	5	—	33	23	—	—
United States or American	428	549	—	224	354	108	149	323	147	105	362	120
Welsh	59	30	5	6	4	45	30	55	26	39	—	44
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	3 657	4 687	4 695	5 894	7 396	2 056	2 833	4 744	2 667	3 572	2 941	2 104
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.											
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 119.01 (pt.)	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	Tract 120.02 (pt.)
ANCESTRY											
All persons.....	2 142	3 202	2 295	1 722	1 586	695	—	2 033	2 074	1 490	1 551
Ancestry specified.....	1 793	2 895	1 996	1 541	1 423	601	—	1 386	1 794	1 386	1 430
Single ancestry.....	1 570	2 866	1 649	1 206	1 423	470	—	1 196	1 300	887	1 019
Multiple ancestry.....	223	29	347	335	—	131	—	468	494	499	411
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	349	307	299	181	163	94	—	369	280	104	121
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported.....	4 284	6 404	4 590	3 444	3 172	1 390	—	4 066	4 148	2 980	3 102
Arab.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7
Austrian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	16	—
Belgian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Czech.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Danish.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	8	7
Dutch.....	8	11	22	24	—	57	—	89	47	112	13
English.....	301	—	166	317	—	90	—	248	425	253	241
Finnish.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	11	—	—	33
French (except Basque).....	14	—	120	91	—	6	—	60	65	102	25
French Canadian.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	14	—
German.....	132	—	161	120	—	78	—	374	344	290	312
Greek.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Hungarian.....	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	36	10	11	—
Irish.....	256	6	116	252	—	34	—	288	441	413	353
Italian.....	—	—	48	10	—	6	—	118	33	42	11
Lithuanian.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	15	—	7	—
Norwegian.....	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	14	16	6
Polish.....	5	—	—	—	—	7	—	65	34	32	16
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Russian.....	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	33	—	11	13
Scotch-Irish.....	87	—	79	132	—	27	—	123	311	207	69
Scottish.....	25	11	99	57	—	—	—	99	119	89	5
Slovak.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	11	6	18	14
Subsaharan African.....	62	13	—	—	14	6	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	49	—	12	12
Swiss.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....	192	80	65	113	18	37	—	92	24	95	109
Welsh.....	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	22	26	15	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	3 192	6 283	3 590	2 231	3 140	1 024	—	2 176	2 065	1 136	1 804
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Argentinian.....	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of New Hanover County										
	Wilmington city, New Hanover County— Con.										
	Tract 120.03 (pt.)	Tract 121.01 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 117.01	Tract 117.02
ANCESTRY											
All persons.....	4 116	1 101	13	—	—	—	6 577	6 078	7 792	3 073	6 207
Ancestry specified.....	3 743	945	13	—	—	—	5 612	5 002	6 533	2 625	5 403
Single ancestry.....	2 408	617	13	—	—	—	3 977	3 580	4 798	1 612	3 366
Multiple ancestry.....	1 335	328	—	—	—	—	1 635	1 422	1 735	1 013	2 037
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	373	156	—	—	—	—	965	1 076	1 259	448	804
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported.....	8 232	2 202	26	—	—	—	13 154	12 156	15 584	6 146	12 414
Arab.....	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	14	13
Austrian.....	6	37	—	—	—	—	7	5	51	—	17
Belgian.....	28	—	—	—	—	—	13	24	11	—	7
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Czech.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
Danish.....	24	—	—	—	—	—	5	58	—	—	52
Dutch.....	55	39	—	—	—	—	178	120	90	73	107
English.....	1 047	177	13	—	—	—	949	1 120	1 373	781	1 555
Finnish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	18
French (except Basque).....	179	30	—	—	—	—	268	196	238	273	376
French Canadian.....	36	13	—	—	—	—	—	111	32	18	121
German.....	1 044	272	—	—	—	—	1 079	1 147	1 046	602	1 561
Greek.....	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	—
Hungarian.....	5	28	—	—	—	—	45	54	15	—	36
Irish.....	681	260	—	—	—	—	1 090	977	1 274	590	989
Italian.....	210	45	—	—	—	—	143	237	133	132	189
Lithuanian.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	17	51
Norwegian.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	5	16	9	17	15
Polish.....	59	18	—	—	—	—	203	121	107	12	78
Portuguese.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	33	5	8
Romanian.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Russian.....	23	9	—	—	—	—	9	14	28	5	45
Scotch-Irish.....	346	35	—	—	—	—	609	561	602	349	576
Scottish.....	232	41	—	—	—	—	244	195	229	106	335
Slovak.....	24	14	—	—	—	—	—	52	30	—	36
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	54	—	—	—	—	—	31	38	22	27	23
Swiss.....	24	3	—	—	—	—	15	7	—	—	10
Ukrainian.....	16	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
United States or American.....	428	25	—	—	—	—	624	448	749	13	533
Welsh.....	59	17	—	—	—	—	28	45	39	35	61
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	3 466	1 039	13	—	—	—	7 564	6 526	9 365	2 735	5 361
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of New Hanover County—Con.											
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area											
ANCESTRY	Tract 118	Tract 118.99	Tract 119.01 (pt.)	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.03 (pt.)	Tract 121.01 (pt.)	Tract 121.02	Tract 122	Tract 123.98
All persons	2 897	—	—	1 963	3 356	7 010	224	3 847	7 065	5 084	—
Ancestry specified	2 871	—	—	1 597	2 996	6 120	201	3 351	6 010	4 578	—
Single ancestry	1 896	—	—	1 052	2 004	4 195	123	2 047	4 010	2 994	—
Multiple ancestry	689	—	—	545	992	1 925	78	1 304	2 000	1 584	—
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	312	—	—	366	360	890	23	496	1 055	506	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	5 794	—	—	3 926	6 712	14 020	448	7 694	14 130	10 168	—
Arab	24	—	—	—	6	27	—	12	30	28	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	18	4	—
Canadian	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	23	7	23	—	—	—	11	—
Danish	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	—
Dutch	18	—	—	51	52	10	—	127	156	135	—
English	862	—	—	388	890	1 644	67	497	1 274	1 098	—
Finnish	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
French (except Basque)	137	—	—	180	208	275	15	182	368	202	—
French Canadian	15	—	—	15	24	124	—	22	65	39	—
German	610	—	—	354	617	1 449	48	942	1 417	1 391	—
Greek	45	—	—	8	—	81	—	12	30	30	—
Hungarian	19	—	—	—	11	—	—	3	8	42	—
Irish	520	—	—	418	528	1 208	61	821	1 295	1 249	—
Italian	102	—	—	60	63	456	29	103	215	139	—
Lithuanian	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	14	11	—
Norwegian	20	—	—	6	14	62	—	11	48	3	—
Polish	102	—	—	18	75	108	11	71	88	87	—
Portuguese	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Russian	26	—	—	6	51	52	—	—	24	13	—
Scottish-Irish	373	—	—	179	313	502	7	427	650	483	—
Scottish	164	—	—	71	233	315	13	162	194	268	—
Slovak	—	—	—	—	22	14	—	—	34	4	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	25	—	—	—	18	148	—	25	61	77	—
Swiss	—	—	—	20	22	28	—	5	—	—	—
Ukrainian	8	—	—	9	—	—	—	7	10	12	—
United States or American	9	—	—	206	420	676	—	524	672	359	—
Welsh	—	—	—	23	10	84	—	13	92	21	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	7	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	2 655	—	—	1 869	3 010	6 448	191	3 648	7 166	4 325	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County						
		Total	Wilmington city	Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02	Tract 119.01
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	120 284	120 284	55 530	4 629	2 438	2 554	2 286	6 773	7 792	5 601
Native	118 455	118 455	54 522	4 579	2 393	2 529	2 190	6 665	7 707	5 542
Foreign born	1 829	1 829	1 008	50	45	25	96	108	85	59
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	295	295	193	14	13	—	12	7	24	44
Persons 5 years and over	112 850	112 850	52 005	4 271	2 306	2 238	2 182	6 214	7 222	5 405
In linguistically isolated households	452	452	296	29	13	—	30	7	24	44
Speak a language other than English	4 095	4 095	2 045	206	124	68	193	213	276	334
Do not speak English "very well"	1 300	1 300	671	57	23	15	64	70	107	101
Speak Spanish	1 550	1 550	738	80	41	45	32	67	117	167
Do not speak English "very well"	558	558	239	14	6	15	11	46	33	101
Linguistically isolated	101	101	66	—	—	—	—	7	—	44
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	284	284	132	14	27	10	—	—	29	8
Do not speak English "very well"	104	104	48	7	7	—	—	—	16	—
Linguistically isolated	33	33	24	—	7	—	—	—	9	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	31 336	31 336	15 127	1 494	1 017	491	409	1 880	2 066	3 017
Preprimary school	1 908	1 908	782	51	19	23	30	152	115	96
Public school	853	853	399	28	11	16	11	51	46	21
Elementary or high school	19 185	19 185	8 370	1 192	145	361	300	1 329	1 471	455
Public school	17 996	17 996	8 006	1 170	137	346	275	1 189	1 390	420
College	10 243	10 243	5 975	251	853	107	79	399	480	2 466
Public college	9 342	9 342	5 561	207	813	96	79	317	436	2 402
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	77 970	77 970	34 997	2 704	1 067	1 483	1 607	4 186	4 839	2 316
Less than 9th grade	5 279	5 279	3 421	340	90	258	144	142	244	78
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 767	11 767	6 010	531	104	371	385	501	736	215
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22 578	22 578	9 402	845	263	500	640	1 548	1 708	507
Some college, no degree	15 760	15 760	6 625	498	277	182	212	931	916	620
Associate degree	6 045	6 045	2 281	183	94	101	71	408	517	202
Bachelor's degree	11 935	11 935	5 136	234	174	54	123	513	624	526
Graduate or professional degree	4 606	4 606	2 122	73	65	17	32	143	94	168
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.1	78.1	73.1	67.8	81.8	57.6	67.1	84.6	79.7	87.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.2	21.2	20.7	11.4	22.4	4.8	9.6	15.7	14.8	30.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	230	230	250	491	73	583	38	181	228	26
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 131	1 131	1 175	1 552	520	1 517	1 064	1 231	1 216	802
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 811	1 811	1 864	2 140	2 021	2 113	1 790	1 833	1 999	1 717
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	112 850	112 850	52 005	4 271	2 306	2 238	2 182	6 214	7 222	5 405
Some house	53 187	53 187	23 715	2 229	418	920	1 189	2 626	3 959	1 506
Different house in United States	58 991	58 991	27 965	2 026	1 849	1 307	969	3 562	3 208	3 881
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	16 189	16 189	10 839	1 055	388	624	393	879	796	405
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	12 506	12 506	3 062	260	159	117	247	928	933	452
Different MSA/PMSA	19 798	19 798	9 011	470	736	287	129	1 140	893	1 965
Not in an MSA/PMSA	10 498	10 498	5 053	241	566	279	200	615	586	1 059
Abroad	672	672	325	16	39	11	24	26	55	18
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	106 596	106 596	55 530	4 629	2 438	2 554	2 286	6 773	3 665	5 601
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	71 360	71 360	31 964	3 061	470	1 258	1 768	5 961	2 875	2 248
Rural population	13 688	13 688	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 127	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	9 135	9 135	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 849	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	59 573	59 573	25 511	1 831	1 607	1 144	1 171	3 514	4 068	2 525
Car, truck, or van	54 955	54 955	22 584	1 591	1 472	1 048	1 069	3 364	3 907	2 238
Drove alone	47 106	47 106	18 951	1 220	1 296	870	837	2 997	3 244	1 961
Carpooled	7 849	7 849	3 633	371	176	178	232	367	663	277
Public transportation (including taxicab)	884	884	840	109	12	22	44	6	9	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	820	820	789	103	7	22	38	6	9	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	1 512	1 512	1 042	71	59	44	24	7	61	152
Other means	1 002	1 002	531	23	50	14	23	37	16	64
Worked at home	1 220	1 220	514	37	14	16	11	100	75	71
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.14	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.06	1.10	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.1	18.1	16.1	19.2	13.0	15.7	16.8	18.0	20.0	15.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 413	2 413	944	97	75	98	66	122	213	35
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	10 202	10 202	3 765	392	201	168	144	623	982	232
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	19 869	19 869	7 649	412	328	369	439	1 424	1 502	539
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	11 185	11 185	5 154	394	274	172	268	564	570	499
All other times	14 684	14 684	7 485	499	715	321	243	681	726	1 149
Worked in MSA of residence	54 067	54 067	23 588	1 706	1 498	1 076	1 076	3 158	3 665	2 264
Wilmington city	37 378	37 378	18 753	1 347	1 157	777	840	1 937	1 930	1 541
Wrightsville Beach town	1 714	1 714	516	67	70	23	6	53	68	119
Corolla Beach town	925	925	93	27	—	7	6	—	9	—
Kure Beach town	177	177	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of New Hanover County	13 873	13 873	4 220	265	271	269	224	1 168	1 658	604
Worked outside MSA of residence	5 506	5 506	1 923	125	109	68	95	356	403	261
Long Beach town	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southport city	202	202	123	5	8	25	—	8	13	—
Remainder of Brunswick County	1 904	1 904	700	20	33	29	50	129	158	60
Burgaw town	287	287	78	—	6	—	18	—	43	31
Remainder of Pender County	737	737	184	7	16	—	14	67	83	29
Whiteville city	53	53	41	—	8	—	—	5	—	28
Remainder of Columbus County	462	462	131	6	—	—	—	51	15	9
Jacksonville city	46	46	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Comp Lejeune Control COP	121	121	48	10	16	—	—	8	—	—
Remainder of Jacksonville, NC MSA	103	103	22	5	—	—	—	—	6	—
Worked elsewhere	1 583	1 583	586	72	22	14	13	88	85	89

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County—Con.					Wilmington city, New Hanover County				
	Tract 119.02	Tract 120.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 120.03	Tract 121.01	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105.01 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 037	4 846	8 561	4 340	4 948	2 494	3 720	4 616	2 746	2 438
Native	3 994	4 741	8 436	4 116	4 850	2 488	3 680	4 566	2 685	2 393
Foreign born	43	105	125	224	98	6	40	50	61	45
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	15	14	—	6	11	7	14	—	13
Persons 5 years and over	3 830	4 594	7 949	4 140	4 598	2 322	3 515	4 258	2 581	2 306
In linguistically isolated households	—	31	52	—	32	11	7	29	—	13
Speak a language other than English	85	198	189	157	246	109	114	206	88	124
Do not speak English "very well"	49	79	64	42	86	18	51	57	—	23
Speak Spanish	76	36	63	27	136	86	41	80	22	41
Do not speak English "very well"	49	19	16	7	53	7	13	14	—	6
Linguistically isolated	—	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	9	57	10	27	22	—	8	14	8	27
Do not speak English "very well"	—	7	5	9	22	—	8	7	—	7
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	852	1 063	2 279	1 064	1 280	626	920	1 488	762	1 017
Preprimary school	42	51	232	85	82	41	42	51	68	19
Public school	13	11	84	52	34	24	33	28	5	11
Elementary or high school	425	765	1 581	612	975	475	659	1 186	399	145
Public school	407	655	1 478	606	921	467	644	1 164	363	137
College	385	247	466	367	223	110	219	251	295	853
Public college	376	201	411	324	188	110	199	207	232	813
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 845	3 375	5 704	2 983	3 133	1 468	2 551	2 697	1 924	1 067
Less than 9th grade	309	99	136	40	149	231	296	340	62	90
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	583	377	395	276	501	456	652	524	50	104
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	815	951	1 754	752	1 095	369	675	845	240	263
Some college, no degree	590	749	1 115	602	655	219	386	498	412	277
Associate degree	189	294	560	328	201	60	121	183	146	94
Bachelor's degree	284	701	1 194	636	383	105	305	234	702	174
Graduate or professional degree	75	204	550	349	149	28	116	73	312	65
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.6	85.9	90.7	89.4	79.3	53.2	62.8	68.0	94.2	81.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.6	26.8	30.6	33.0	17.0	9.1	16.5	11.4	52.7	22.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	112	129	112	15	253	523	129	491	69	73
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	832	777	1 073	948	1 274	2 243	1 239	1 552	496	520
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 439	1 831	1 811	1 898	1 796	2 275	1 648	2 140	1 843	2 021
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 830	4 594	7 949	4 140	4 598	2 322	3 515	4 258	2 581	2 306
Same house	1 962	2 330	3 797	1 898	2 340	1 229	1 909	2 216	1 506	418
Different house in United States	1 868	2 184	4 106	2 170	2 258	1 093	1 593	2 026	1 051	1 849
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	454	508	784	385	402	611	821	1 055	278	388
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	534	544	1 040	362	693	80	120	260	124	159
Different MSA/PMSA	515	734	1 704	981	831	303	482	470	462	736
Not in an MSA/PMSA	365	398	578	442	332	99	170	241	187	566
Abroad	—	80	46	72	—	—	13	16	24	39
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 037	4 846	8 561	4 340	4 948	2 494	3 720	4 616	2 746	2 438
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 936	3 903	7 607	3 098	4 091	1 598	2 853	3 048	2 048	470
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 187	2 642	4 552	2 238	2 573	872	1 736	1 818	1 392	1 607
Car, truck, or van	2 046	2 513	4 430	2 152	2 489	574	1 528	1 578	1 324	1 472
Drove alone	1 791	2 094	3 961	1 931	1 997	394	1 170	1 207	1 215	1 296
Carpooled	255	419	469	221	492	180	358	371	109	176
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	8	16	—	—	120	76	109	—	12
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	8	16	—	—	113	61	103	—	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Walked	61	30	15	22	23	72	82	71	6	59
Other means	64	41	35	12	34	78	45	23	15	50
Worked at home	16	50	56	52	27	28	5	37	47	14
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.06	1.12	1.21	1.14	1.15	1.04	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.9	18.1	19.4	18.2	20.8	17.1	17.0	19.3	13.6	13.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	78	77	156	73	153	42	50	90	23	75
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	330	354	909	277	578	197	328	392	82	201
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	852	849	1 639	767	849	158	573	412	489	328
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	270	694	859	516	444	157	287	394	342	274
All other times	641	618	933	553	522	290	493	493	409	715
Worked in MSA of residence	1 962	2 337	4 166	2 009	2 231	822	1 618	1 693	1 291	1 498
Wilmington city	1 327	1 598	2 968	1 467	1 629	709	1 316	1 340	1 006	1 157
Wrightsville Beach town	84	165	67	53	33	—	6	67	31	70
Carolina Beach town	—	14	35	20	36	—	—	27	4	—
Kure Beach town	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of New Hanover County	545	560	1 096	469	528	113	296	259	250	271
Worked outside MSA of residence	225	305	386	229	342	50	118	125	101	109
Long Beach town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southport city	—	30	20	—	5	—	—	5	4	8
Remainder of Brunswick County	63	96	212	97	140	9	68	20	37	33
Burgaw town	17	—	—	6	13	—	—	—	5	6
Remainder of Pender County	27	43	25	24	44	—	14	7	—	16
Whiteville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Remainder of Columbus County	27	33	16	29	39	—	11	6	19	—
Jacksonville city	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camp Lejeune Central CDP	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jacksonville, NC MSA	—	12	9	15	17	11	12	10	—	16
Worked elsewhere	91	84	91	58	67	30	13	72	36	22

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.									
	Tract 105.02	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 335	3 255	3 079	2 554	2 286	2 142	3 202	2 295	1 722	1 586
Native	4 237	3 193	3 029	2 529	2 190	2 095	3 193	2 249	1 710	1 586
Foreign born	98	62	50	25	96	47	9	46	12	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	34	—	5	—	12	—	30	9	12	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 127	3 126	2 925	2 238	2 182	1 863	2 931	2 149	1 568	1 499
In linguistically isolated households	54	—	5	—	30	—	46	17	12	—
Speak a language other than English	189	105	83	68	193	51	99	61	37	39
Do not speak English "very well"	111	19	16	15	64	24	51	31	18	—
Speak Spanish	30	6	27	15	32	40	55	14	7	20
Do not speak English "very well"	21	—	10	15	11	18	11	8	—	—
Linguistically isolated	8	—	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	17	12	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 171	594	608	491	409	434	967	408	283	454
Preprimary school	47	41	35	23	30	31	37	14	48	44
Public school	41	—	13	16	11	25	29	7	27	39
Elementary or high school	486	407	322	361	300	383	850	270	129	367
Public school	432	340	306	346	275	383	843	258	129	348
College	638	146	251	107	79	20	80	124	106	43
Public college	592	140	216	96	79	15	56	116	97	43
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 799	2 519	2 219	1 483	1 607	1 235	1 855	1 603	1 287	962
Less than 9th grade	213	79	187	258	144	164	387	276	176	249
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	382	114	249	371	385	364	605	260	304	345
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	761	503	711	500	640	468	510	360	225	193
Some college, no degree	723	586	518	182	212	135	220	287	186	107
Associate degree	148	111	172	101	71	45	80	96	87	32
Bachelor's degree	429	713	306	54	123	54	41	201	193	36
Graduate or professional degree	143	413	76	17	32	5	12	123	116	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.7	92.3	80.4	57.6	67.1	57.2	46.5	66.6	62.7	38.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.4	44.7	17.2	4.8	9.6	4.8	2.9	20.2	24.0	3.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	316	63	134	583	38	735	884	563	733	571
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	691	1 276	870	1 517	1 064	1 987	1 842	1 153	859	2 067
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 701	1 885	1 650	2 113	1 790	2 213	2 383	1 370	723	2 258
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 127	3 126	2 925	2 238	2 182	1 863	2 931	2 149	1 568	1 499
Some house	1 376	1 705	909	920	1 189	861	1 688	1 116	518	822
Offrent house in United States	2 715	1 401	2 010	1 307	969	1 002	1 243	1 024	1 035	677
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	816	530	935	624	393	683	932	488	469	466
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	367	141	202	117	247	60	40	85	102	25
Different MSA/PMSA	949	550	506	287	129	159	229	297	324	91
Not in on MSA/PMSA	583	180	367	279	200	100	42	154	140	95
Abroad	36	20	6	11	24	—	—	9	15	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 335	3 255	3 079	2 554	2 286	2 142	3 202	2 295	1 722	1 586
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 218	2 288	856	1 258	1 768	659	1 391	1 449	541	887
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 315	1 308	1 523	1 144	1 171	868	1 007	984	785	471
Car, truck, or van	2 127	1 200	1 395	1 048	1 069	770	716	748	579	343
Drive alone	1 818	1 131	1 184	870	837	591	527	625	488	247
Carpooled	309	69	211	178	232	179	159	123	91	96
Public transportation (including taxicab)	7	—	6	22	44	28	176	91	44	88
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	7	—	6	22	38	28	164	91	44	88
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	101	20	61	44	24	35	81	108	85	32
Other means	52	12	33	14	23	19	7	7	—	8
Worked at home	28	76	28	16	11	16	7	30	77	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.03	1.08	1.10	1.13	1.13	1.17	1.10	1.10	1.17
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.9	14.1	13.7	15.7	16.8	15.6	17.6	14.6	15.9	21.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	120	11	64	98	66	58	57	19	7	24
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	342	138	187	168	144	127	189	196	112	102
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	679	507	479	369	439	239	299	229	299	134
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	507	332	364	172	268	177	134	213	188	34
All other times	639	244	401	321	243	251	321	297	102	177
Worked in MSA of residence	2 147	1 221	1 421	1 076	1 076	831	964	899	751	434
Wilmington city	1 662	1 027	1 206	777	840	659	850	774	686	316
Wrightsville Beach town	75	22	28	23	6	15	9	7	—	—
Corollino Beach town	—	—	—	7	6	5	9	—	—	—
Kure Beach town	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of New Hanover County	410	166	187	269	224	152	105	116	58	118
Worked outside MSA of residence	168	87	102	68	95	37	43	85	34	37
Long Beach town	19	—	21	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southport city	68	13	22	29	50	14	36	19	17	22
Remainder of Brunswick County	20	9	7	—	18	—	—	7	—	—
Burgow town	18	—	21	—	14	13	—	8	8	6
Remainder of Pender County	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Whiteville city	15	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Columbus County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jocksonville city	—	6	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Comp. Lejeune Central COP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jocksonville, NC MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	28	53	19	14	13	—	7	44	—	9

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Can.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Can.								Remainder of New Hanover County	
	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 119.01 (pt.)	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.03 (pt.)	Tract 121.01 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	695	—	2 033	2 074	1 490	1 551	4 116	1 101	13	—
Native	677	—	2 014	2 044	1 446	1 546	3 892	1 080	13	—
Foreign born	18	—	19	30	44	5	224	21	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	7	—	33	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	619	—	2 016	1 979	1 458	1 394	3 916	1 033	13	—
In linguistically isolated households	7	—	33	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Speak a language other than English	19	—	111	60	33	28	152	76	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	33	37	22	9	42	23	—	—
Speak Spanish	7	—	70	51	—	20	22	22	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—	33	37	—	9	7	12	—	—
Linguistically isolated	7	—	33	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	9	—	—	27	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	238	—	1 799	481	270	439	1 010	258	6	—
Preprimary school	27	—	7	10	6	62	78	21	—	—
Public school	14	—	—	7	6	18	45	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	159	—	15	190	221	284	565	197	6	—
Public school	151	—	15	179	212	276	559	179	6	—
College	52	—	1 777	281	43	93	367	40	—	—
Public college	38	—	1 737	281	37	93	324	40	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	382	—	125	1 498	1 133	993	2 823	767	7	—
Less than 9th grade	30	—	—	142	16	47	11	23	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	67	—	—	252	146	60	253	67	7	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	123	—	11	491	351	257	682	224	—	—
Some college, no degree	58	—	51	308	298	189	585	188	—	—
Associate degree	47	—	7	106	97	99	328	50	—	—
Bachelor's degree	50	—	56	139	188	245	623	165	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	7	—	—	60	37	96	341	50	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.6	—	100.0	73.7	85.7	89.2	90.6	88.3	—	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.9	—	44.8	13.3	19.9	34.3	34.1	28.0	—	—
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	317	—	7	—	—	416	16	154	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	778	—	681	827	534	1 024	948	1 296	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 902	—	—	1 127	1 635	1 815	1 896	1 514	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	619	—	2 016	1 979	1 458	1 394	3 916	1 033	13	—
Same house	167	—	88	942	1 012	802	1 728	594	13	—
Different house in United States	452	—	1 910	1 037	432	584	2 116	439	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	299	—	111	253	113	103	385	86	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	61	—	10	268	73	142	323	56	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	86	—	1 075	269	139	258	966	244	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	6	—	714	247	107	81	442	53	—	—
Abroad	—	—	18	—	14	8	72	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	695	—	2 033	2 074	1 490	1 551	4 116	1 101	13	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	307	—	—	1 551	1 420	1 372	3 013	969	13	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	324	—	838	1 175	804	762	2 125	482	13	—
Car, truck, or van	300	—	688	1 072	764	746	2 061	482	13	—
Drove alone	256	—	627	974	597	628	1 859	410	13	—
Carpooled	44	—	61	98	167	118	202	72	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	104	45	12	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	14	—	35	50	7	7	12	—	—	—
Worked at home	10	—	11	8	13	—	52	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	—	1.05	1.06	1.13	1.10	1.05	1.08	1.00	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.5	—	11.1	17.0	17.5	18.7	18.1	18.7	7.7	—
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	16	14	26	73	11	7	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	31	—	34	141	71	190	254	139	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	110	—	71	470	252	224	732	157	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	62	—	118	137	227	165	482	120	—	—
All other times	111	—	604	403	227	157	532	55	6	—
Worked in MSA of residence	282	—	766	1 048	718	702	1 917	413	13	—
Wilmington city	191	—	599	793	547	522	1 435	341	7	—
Wrightsville Beach town	14	—	28	25	22	15	53	—	—	—
Carolina Beach town	—	—	—	—	7	8	20	—	—	—
Kure Beach town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of New Hanover County	77	—	139	230	142	157	409	72	6	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	42	—	72	127	86	60	208	69	—	—
Long Beach town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southport city	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Brunswick County	14	—	10	39	31	36	97	16	—	—
Burgaw town	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Remainder of Pender County	21	—	—	—	—	7	24	7	—	—
Whiteville city	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Columbus County	—	—	—	19	5	—	29	19	—	—
Jacksonville city	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Camp Lejeune Central CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jacksonville, NC MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	7	—	41	69	25	11	46	27	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of New Hanover County—Con.								
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 117.01	Tract 117.02	Tract 118	Tract 118.99
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	—	—	6 577	6 078	7 792	3 073	6 207	2 897	—
Native	—	—	6 531	5 988	7 707	3 038	6 171	2 884	—
Foreign born	—	—	46	90	85	35	36	13	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	10	—	24	4	7	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	6 214	5 595	7 222	2 931	5 902	2 831	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	10	—	24	4	7	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	—	130	194	276	82	136	111	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	44	63	107	19	46	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	—	38	60	117	28	80	33	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	23	39	33	15	24	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	5	—	29	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	—	1 710	1 642	2 066	754	1 518	528	—
Preprimary school	—	—	66	125	115	64	143	43	—
Public school	—	—	37	37	46	24	54	12	—
Elementary or high school	—	—	1 263	1 170	1 471	507	1 039	208	—
Public school	—	—	1 241	1 038	1 390	455	958	187	—
College	—	—	381	347	480	183	336	277	—
Public college	—	—	350	279	436	167	278	268	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	—	—	4 303	3 804	4 839	2 115	4 328	2 145	—
Less than 9th grade	—	—	293	112	244	76	97	17	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	766	434	736	264	389	68	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	—	1 602	1 425	1 708	635	1 037	297	—
Some college, no degree	—	—	750	873	916	474	987	502	—
Associate degree	—	—	395	361	517	173	488	200	—
Bachelor's degree	—	—	416	463	624	399	891	771	—
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	81	136	94	94	439	290	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	—	75.4	85.6	79.7	83.9	88.8	96.0	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	11.6	15.7	14.8	23.3	30.7	49.5	—
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	202	151	228	227	195	93	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	1 255	1 297	1 216	1 065	1 042	139	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	2 041	1 762	1 999	2 057	1 727	849	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	6 214	5 595	7 222	2 931	5 902	2 831	—
Some house	—	—	3 629	2 459	3 959	1 717	2 865	1 088	—
Off different house in United States	—	—	2 570	3 110	3 208	1 200	3 026	1 729	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	513	580	796	163	432	243	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	999	867	933	323	986	483	—
Off different MSA/PMSA	—	—	479	1 054	893	500	949	705	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	579	609	586	214	659	298	—
Abroad	—	—	15	26	55	14	11	14	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	—	4 252	6 078	3 665	3 073	3 399	2 712	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	3 204	5 654	2 875	2 914	2 794	1 273	—
Rural population	—	—	2 325	—	4 127	—	2 808	185	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	1 161	—	2 849	—	1 570	145	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	—	—	3 472	3 190	4 068	1 656	3 176	1 878	—
Car, truck, or van	—	—	3 293	3 064	3 907	1 591	3 039	1 703	—
Drove alone	—	—	2 855	2 741	3 244	1 452	2 739	1 593	—
Carpooled	—	—	438	323	663	139	300	110	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	15	6	9	—	—	7	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	9	6	9	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	53	7	61	18	25	44	—
Other means	—	—	60	23	16	23	30	48	—
Worked at home	—	—	51	90	75	24	82	76	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	—	1.08	1.06	1.10	1.05	1.06	1.04	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	—	19.3	18.1	20.0	19.1	21.9	17.5	—
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	125	122	213	48	70	51	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	809	592	982	261	521	222	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	—	1 367	1 314	1 502	595	1 227	567	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	428	502	570	322	644	502	—
All other times	—	—	692	570	726	406	632	460	—
Worked in MSA of residence	—	—	3 118	2 876	3 665	1 521	2 785	1 613	—
Wilmington city	—	—	1 739	1 746	1 930	988	1 658	861	—
Wrightsville Beach town	—	—	41	39	68	34	122	421	—
Carolina Beach town	—	—	16	—	9	—	—	—	—
Kure Beach town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of New Hanover County	—	—	1 322	1 091	1 658	499	1 005	331	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	354	314	403	135	391	265	—
Long Beach town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southport city	—	—	—	8	13	7	—	11	—
Remainder of Brunswick County	—	—	93	115	158	44	102	37	—
Burgaw town	—	—	38	—	43	12	26	19	—
Remainder of Pender County	—	—	97	46	83	32	57	19	—
Whiteville city	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Columbus County	—	—	59	51	15	18	63	33	—
Jacksonville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	—
Camp Lejeune Central CDP	—	—	6	8	—	—	16	—	—
Remainder of Jacksonville, NC MSA	—	—	—	—	6	—	16	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	61	81	85	22	100	136	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of New Hanover County—Con.								
	Tract 119.01 (pt.)	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.03 (pt.)	Tract 121.01 (pt.)	Tract 121.02	Tract 122	Tract 123.98
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 568	1 963	3 356	7 010	224	3 847	7 065	5 084	—
Native	3 528	1 950	3 295	6 890	224	3 770	6 954	4 990	—
Foreign born	40	13	61	120	—	77	111	94	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	11	—	15	14	—	—	9	8	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 389	1 851	3 136	6 555	224	3 565	6 538	4 879	—
In linguistically isolated households	11	—	31	52	—	—	9	8	—
Speak a language other than English	223	25	165	161	5	170	214	158	—
Do not speak English "very well"	68	12	57	55	—	63	73	22	—
Speak Spanish	97	25	36	43	5	114	117	19	—
Do not speak English "very well"	68	12	19	7	—	41	34	4	—
Linguistically isolated	11	—	5	—	—	—	9	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	8	—	57	10	—	22	21	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	7	5	—	22	6	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 218	371	793	1 840	54	1 022	1 686	1 001	—
Preprimary school	89	32	45	170	7	61	108	58	—
Public school	21	6	5	66	—	34	81	24	—
Elementary or high school	440	235	544	1 297	47	778	1 192	618	—
Public school	405	228	443	1 202	47	742	1 070	578	—
College	689	104	204	373	—	183	386	325	—
Public college	665	95	164	318	—	148	344	269	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 191	1 347	2 242	4 711	160	2 366	4 691	3 724	—
Less than 9th grade	78	167	83	89	29	126	262	185	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	215	331	231	335	23	434	927	597	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	496	324	600	1 497	70	871	1 469	1 145	—
Some college, no degree	569	282	451	926	17	467	956	965	—
Associate degree	195	83	197	461	—	151	301	242	—
Bachelor's degree	470	145	513	949	13	218	520	407	—
Graduate or professional degree	168	15	167	454	8	99	256	183	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.6	63.0	86.0	91.0	67.5	76.3	74.7	79.0	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.1	11.9	30.3	29.8	13.1	13.4	16.5	15.8	—
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	70	180	203	52	—	267	407	425	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	826	837	833	1 080	—	1 268	1 420	863	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 717	1 726	1 886	1 811	1 947	1 849	1 633	1 528	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 389	1 851	3 136	6 555	224	3 565	6 538	4 879	—
Same house	1 418	1 020	1 318	2 995	170	1 746	3 275	1 800	—
Different house in United States	1 971	831	1 752	3 522	54	1 819	3 203	3 031	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	294	201	395	681	—	316	533	203	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	442	266	471	898	39	637	1 120	980	—
Different MSA/PMSA	890	246	595	1 446	15	587	1 100	1 328	—
Not in on MSA/PMSA	345	118	291	497	—	279	450	520	—
Abroad	—	—	66	38	—	—	60	48	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	3 568	1 963	3 356	7 010	224	3 847	4 275	3 631	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 248	1 385	2 483	6 235	85	3 122	3 147	1 964	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 790	1 453	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 225	1 185	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 687	1 012	1 838	3 790	113	2 091	3 643	2 435	—
Car, truck, or van	1 550	974	1 749	3 684	91	2 007	3 533	2 173	—
Drove alone	1 334	817	1 497	3 333	72	1 587	3 091	1 787	—
Carpooled	216	157	252	351	19	420	442	386	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	48	16	18	15	22	23	17	103	—
Other means	29	14	34	28	—	34	55	77	—
Worked at home	60	8	37	56	—	27	38	82	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.05	1.12	1.12	1.07	1.10	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	14.7	18.4	19.6	20.2	21.3	21.7	21.8	—
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	35	62	63	130	—	142	242	159	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	198	189	283	719	23	439	768	431	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	468	382	597	1 415	35	692	1 258	801	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	381	133	467	694	34	324	597	433	—
All other times	545	238	391	776	21	467	740	529	—
Worked in MSA of residence	1 498	914	1 619	3 464	92	1 818	3 347	2 136	—
Wilmington city	942	534	1 051	2 446	32	1 288	2 318	1 085	—
Wrightsville Beach town	91	59	143	52	—	33	81	14	—
Carolina Beach town	—	—	7	27	—	36	152	585	—
Kure Beach town	—	6	—	—	—	5	30	130	—
Remainder of New Hanover County	465	315	418	939	60	456	766	322	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	189	98	219	326	21	273	296	299	—
Long Beach town	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Southport city	—	—	5	20	—	5	7	3	—
Remainder of Brunswick County	50	24	65	176	—	124	146	70	—
Burgow town	31	17	—	—	—	13	8	2	—
Remainder of Pender County	29	27	43	18	—	37	22	43	—
Whiteville city	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Columbus County	9	8	28	16	—	20	9	2	—
Jacksonville city	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comp Lejeune Central CDP	—	—	7	—	—	17	—	—	—
Remainder of Jacksonville, NC MSA	—	—	12	9	9	17	12	12	—
Worked elsewhere	48	22	59	80	12	40	84	167	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Hanover County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County						
	Wilmington, NC MSA	Wilmington city		Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02	Tract 119.01
		Total								
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	96 146	96 146	44 843	3 331	2 171	1 879	1 895	5 058	5 861	5 018
In labor force	63 692	63 692	27 665	2 011	1 719	1 267	1 200	3 707	4 213	2 819
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.2	66.2	61.7	60.4	79.2	67.4	63.3	73.3	71.9	56.2
Civilian labor force	63 426	63 426	27 524	2 000	1 691	1 267	1 195	3 693	4 200	2 799
Employed	60 179	60 179	25 805	1 840	1 613	1 159	1 177	3 583	4 099	2 583
Unemployed	3 247	3 247	1 719	160	78	108	18	110	101	216
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	5.1	6.2	8.0	4.6	8.5	1.5	3.0	2.4	7.7
Not in labor force	32 454	32 454	17 178	1 320	452	612	695	1 351	1 648	2 199
Institutionalized persons	1 301	1 301	581	—	—	—	—	—	210	—
Enrolled in school	5 703	5 703	3 329	290	216	39	64	268	241	1 377
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	12 407	12 407	7 325	503	103	188	390	407	414	421
Females 16 years and over	51 213	51 213	25 015	1 925	1 166	1 097	1 031	2 625	2 929	2 794
In labor force	29 917	29 917	13 692	1 057	874	630	552	1 760	1 936	1 537
Percent of females 16 years and over	58.4	58.4	54.7	54.9	75.0	57.4	53.5	67.0	66.1	55.0
Civilian labor force	29 901	29 901	13 692	1 057	874	630	552	1 760	1 936	1 537
Employed	28 105	28 105	12 665	953	831	552	546	1 702	1 882	1 378
Unemployed	1 796	1 796	1 027	104	43	78	6	58	54	159
Percent of civilian labor force	6.0	6.0	7.5	9.8	4.9	12.4	1.1	3.3	2.8	10.3
With own children under 6 years	6 332	6 332	2 750	250	90	236	87	452	518	178
In labor force	3 885	3 885	1 733	153	74	118	55	311	257	127
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 571	8 571	3 622	426	61	167	149	599	620	214
In labor force	6 797	6 797	2 794	299	55	127	107	450	561	132
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	8 484	8 484	3 885	409	144	328	127	630	685	233
All parents present in household in labor force	5 036	5 036	2 378	255	121	173	77	403	335	175
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	17 548	17 548	7 497	1 005	118	332	287	1 201	1 382	386
All parents present in household in labor force	12 945	12 945	5 362	646	112	242	215	878	1 121	247
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 964	7 964	4 123	364	185	136	104	423	467	1 496
Nat enrolled in school	1 447	1 447	724	26	52	79	31	86	109	44
Unemployed or not in labor force	577	577	338	18	—	35	17	17	49	11
Not high school graduate	723	723	347	12	10	38	22	22	80	15
Employed	370	370	150	—	10	13	14	12	41	15
Unemployed	126	126	78	—	—	14	8	4	10	—
Not in labor force	227	227	119	12	—	11	—	6	29	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	60 179	60 179	25 805	1 840	1 613	1 159	1 177	3 583	4 099	2 583
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	7 170	7 170	2 618	135	112	58	93	470	276	333
Professional specialty occupations	8 551	8 551	3 744	171	231	79	124	414	512	381
Technicians and related support occupations	2 294	2 294	835	48	33	28	42	160	182	83
Sales occupations	9 082	9 082	3 774	187	274	172	128	628	598	590
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 024	8 024	3 294	285	252	219	162	434	588	367
Private household occupations	397	397	303	11	28	9	—	7	11	43
Protective service occupations	978	978	471	9	33	7	58	61	41	34
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 061	7 061	3 926	367	299	146	130	394	351	394
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	782	782	262	18	15	9	23	45	63	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 416	7 416	2 794	277	101	200	206	428	715	159
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 982	3 982	1 868	151	119	111	125	263	374	55
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 208	2 208	884	90	45	80	38	142	203	28
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 234	2 234	1 032	91	71	41	48	137	185	109
Construction	5 243	5 243	1 935	188	47	109	89	255	399	144
Manufacturing	9 489	9 489	3 722	268	184	294	171	633	1 007	249
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	4 226	4 226	1 672	112	78	112	78	243	376	112
Wholesale and retail trade	15 728	15 728	7 009	413	651	323	334	987	990	1 022
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3 371	3 371	1 252	54	56	19	33	171	156	138
Business and repair services	2 636	2 636	1 177	114	51	63	120	242	94	74
Professional and related services	13 131	13 131	6 147	454	305	140	213	670	734	595
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	60 179	60 179	25 805	1 840	1 613	1 159	1 177	3 583	4 099	2 583
Private wage and salary workers	46 454	46 454	20 132	1 408	1 392	967	929	2 752	3 190	1 947
Government workers	8 701	8 701	3 936	271	196	130	124	472	582	453
Local government workers	3 642	3 642	1 728	152	69	79	41	250	254	163
Self-employed workers	4 668	4 668	1 654	161	25	62	118	343	303	164
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	69 213	69 213	30 650	2 116	1 886	1 277	1 271	3 913	4 429	4 107
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	52 290	52 290	21 971	1 559	1 208	950	1 009	3 205	3 533	2 211
50 to 52 weeks	37 958	37 958	15 090	1 087	698	755	789	2 528	2 634	1 208
40 to 49 weeks	6 012	6 012	2 658	194	238	55	93	267	485	181
27 to 39 weeks	2 688	2 688	1 265	66	58	53	53	127	177	110
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	7 737	7 737	3 961	330	349	96	115	336	416	640
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	80 267	80 267	35 652	2 730	2 012	1 645	1 427	4 596	5 128	4 507
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 291	3 291	1 935	216	48	92	51	140	207	72
With a mobility limitation	1 634	1 634	963	85	22	48	33	70	100	25
In labor force	250	250	190	18	5	—	—	14	13	6
With a self-care limitation	2 436	2 436	1 484	180	31	82	24	92	150	64
With a work disability	6 702	6 702	3 478	375	76	311	205	343	417	165
In labor force	2 494	2 494	1 112	138	31	132	75	135	177	83
Prevented from working	3 579	3 579	2 050	223	33	161	124	178	217	49
Na work disability	73 565	73 565	32 174	2 355	1 936	1 334	1 222	4 253	4 711	4 342
In labor force	59 105	59 105	25 316	1 783	1 632	1 089	1 047	3 517	3 927	2 646
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	14 312	14 312	8 469	590	131	234	463	448	510	491
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 075	3 075	1 932	146	28	63	129	91	104	78
With a mobility limitation	2 559	2 559	1 559	123	28	63	93	79	98	78
With a self-care limitation	1 820	1 820	1 148	90	—	30	77	60	65	48
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	4 095	4 095	2 287	239	23	121	92	173	189	159
Mean family income (dollars)	23 332	23 332	19 899	13 603	21 002	6 602	15 027	16 306	16 228	27 911
1 worker	9 414	9 414	4 486	399	138	278	243	479	628	233
Mean family income (dollars)	31 214	31 214	27 624	17 129	24 625	14 815	18 370	26 170	28 095	34 958
2 or more workers	18 983	18 983	7 062	561	247	304	336	1 295	1 464	581
Mean family income (dollars)	48 926	48 926	44 450	37 259	31 079	36 423	33 670	42 135	41 925	48 444

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County—Con.					Wilmington city, New Hanover County				
	Tract 119.02	Tract 120.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 120.03	Tract 121.01	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105.01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 469	3 988	6 554	3 582	3 747	1 882	2 977	3 318	2 230	2 171
In labor force	2 264	2 849	4 723	2 341	2 734	1 016	1 893	1 998	1 427	1 719
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.3	71.4	72.1	65.4	73.0	54.0	63.6	60.2	64.0	79.2
Civilian labor force	2 264	2 842	4 693	2 328	2 716	1 016	1 886	1 987	1 418	1 691
Employed	2 194	2 699	4 566	2 244	2 589	890	1 778	1 827	1 388	1 613
Unemployed	70	143	127	84	127	126	108	160	30	78
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	5.0	2.7	3.6	4.7	12.4	5.7	8.1	2.1	4.6
Not in labor force	1 205	1 139	1 831	1 241	1 013	866	1 084	1 320	803	452
Institutionalized persons	79	—	5	—	—	106	15	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	72	146	278	192	122	99	147	290	153	216
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	723	441	679	526	273	270	537	503	432	103
Females 16 years and over	1 807	2 073	3 399	1 890	1 942	953	1 666	1 925	1 204	1 166
In labor force	1 049	1 285	2 201	1 100	1 279	502	956	1 057	657	874
Percent of females 16 years and over	58.1	62.0	64.8	58.2	65.9	52.7	57.4	54.9	54.6	75.0
Civilian labor force	1 049	1 285	2 192	1 100	1 279	502	956	1 057	657	874
Employed	1 032	1 220	2 118	1 045	1 224	455	900	953	635	831
Unemployed	17	65	74	55	55	47	56	104	22	43
Percent of civilian labor force	1.6	5.1	3.4	5.0	4.3	9.4	5.9	9.8	3.3	4.9
With own children under 6 years	127	217	511	223	246	120	178	250	155	90
In labor force	71	109	359	151	175	42	152	153	98	74
With own children 6 to 17 years only	241	374	803	313	492	196	263	426	190	61
In labor force	211	294	659	207	395	175	221	299	160	55
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	224	271	678	239	396	172	252	409	193	144
All parents present in household in labor force	139	129	463	149	273	78	210	255	118	121
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	358	707	1 530	608	923	440	534	1 005	361	118
All parents present in household in labor force	297	469	1 222	399	686	318	439	646	284	112
Persons 16 to 19 years	180	309	465	244	324	192	230	358	118	185
Not enrolled in school	42	61	27	42	96	93	43	26	—	52
Unemployed or not in labor force	21	28	6	15	25	70	24	18	—	—
Not high school graduate	34	36	12	23	43	70	12	12	—	10
Employed	21	14	6	18	18	10	5	—	—	10
Unemployed	4	10	6	5	6	6	7	—	—	—
Not in labor force	9	12	—	—	19	54	—	12	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 194	2 699	4 566	2 244	2 589	890	1 778	1 827	1 388	1 613
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	143	461	749	356	335	55	123	135	236	112
Professional specialty occupations	204	379	966	514	287	39	219	171	362	231
Technicians and related support occupations	43	52	208	103	105	28	32	48	35	33
Sales occupations	393	424	635	387	428	52	220	181	268	274
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	361	392	729	333	294	84	193	285	130	252
Private household occupations	—	28	7	11	13	30	40	11	4	28
Protective service occupations	19	30	88	39	47	—	71	9	6	33
Service occupations, except protective and household	259	266	281	157	220	206	267	367	154	299
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	11	55	69	—	18	15	15	18	5	15
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	435	388	373	155	441	154	199	277	99	101
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	137	117	196	110	165	92	208	151	28	119
Transportation and material moving occupations	112	51	12	42	137	71	93	83	35	45
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	77	56	128	37	99	64	98	91	26	71
Construction	365	289	284	134	307	82	140	188	79	47
Manufacturing	224	401	648	367	433	177	313	268	180	184
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	165	135	437	175	199	74	194	112	82	78
Wholesale and retail trade	635	689	966	570	646	139	379	400	339	651
Finance, insurance, and real estate	144	277	300	206	118	26	66	54	118	56
Business and repair services	125	74	165	88	149	10	64	114	43	51
Professional and related services	374	633	1 310	552	484	231	352	454	398	305
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 194	2 699	4 566	2 244	2 589	890	1 778	1 827	1 388	1 613
Private wage and salary workers	1 735	2 031	3 336	1 743	2 063	715	1 387	1 395	991	1 392
Government workers	234	381	876	297	300	120	315	271	277	196
Local government workers	89	152	303	106	122	76	180	152	115	69
Self-employed workers	225	273	332	192	211	55	76	161	112	25
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 361	3 082	5 021	2 654	2 893	1 201	2 036	2 103	1 602	1 886
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 742	2 370	3 861	2 013	2 256	864	1 589	1 552	1 183	1 208
50 to 52 weeks	1 312	1 744	3 047	1 433	1 799	450	1 091	1 080	851	698
40 to 49 weeks	204	290	370	274	251	87	230	194	125	238
27 to 39 weeks	114	103	151	64	87	106	80	66	71	58
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	322	319	607	301	320	123	218	324	252	349
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 597	3 428	5 790	2 957	3 402	1 434	2 353	2 717	1 689	2 012
With a mobility or self-care limitation	119	143	130	48	99	149	319	216	46	48
With a mobility limitation	91	95	36	36	68	104	104	85	41	22
In labor force	4	24	—	—	8	34	50	18	10	5
With a self-care limitation	49	68	117	35	66	75	296	180	22	31
With a work disability	276	193	372	172	273	188	245	375	117	76
In labor force	149	65	150	56	91	29	67	138	35	31
Prevented from working	127	100	153	94	153	159	167	223	56	33
No work disability	2 321	3 235	5 418	2 785	3 129	1 246	2 108	2 342	1 572	1 936
In labor force	2 045	2 665	4 493	2 199	2 571	921	1 754	1 770	1 283	1 632
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	793	553	729	612	327	342	602	590	532	131
With a mobility or self-care limitation	135	104	176	56	56	50	161	146	88	28
With a mobility limitation	116	84	153	32	46	38	124	123	88	28
With a self-care limitation	70	50	112	36	29	32	114	90	14	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	171	138	265	179	108	76	169	239	79	23
Mean family income (dollars)	16 910	42 717	29 084	36 837	24 037	8 576	17 696	13 603	31 110	21 002
1 worker	242	347	601	360	411	220	267	399	214	138
Mean family income (dollars)	28 885	42 571	45 939	38 853	30 895	13 591	25 212	17 129	55 175	24 625
2 or more workers	631	910	773	751	921	226	544	555	453	247
Mean family income (dollars)	37 890	63 429	56 385	64 441	43 814	26 007	34 670	37 382	70 504	31 079

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.									
	Troct 105.02	Troct 106	Troct 107	Troct 108 (pt.)	Troct 109 (pt.)	Troct 110	Troct 111	Troct 112	Troct 113	Troct 114
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 653	2 743	2 666	1 879	1 895	1 491	2 323	1 903	1 470	1 166
In labor force	2 491	1 384	1 638	1 267	1 200	972	1 209	1 102	835	621
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.2	50.5	61.4	67.4	63.3	65.2	52.0	57.9	56.8	53.3
Civilian labor force	2 485	1 384	1 620	1 267	1 195	968	1 209	1 094	835	608
Employed	2 377	1 337	1 526	1 159	1 177	886	1 015	976	796	483
Unemployed	108	47	94	108	18	82	194	118	39	125
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	3.4	5.8	8.5	1.5	8.5	16.0	10.8	4.7	20.6
Not in labor force	1 162	1 359	1 028	612	695	519	1 114	801	635	545
Institutionalized persons	85	72	226	—	—	—	—	61	—	—
Enrolled in school	246	101	99	39	64	76	180	80	82	62
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	454	787	459	188	390	217	511	419	305	246
Females 16 years and over	1 957	1 511	1 538	1 097	1 031	943	1 420	1 040	901	656
In labor force	1 195	580	827	630	552	552	660	497	409	294
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.1	38.4	53.8	57.4	53.5	58.5	46.5	47.8	45.4	44.8
Civilian labor force	1 195	580	827	630	552	552	660	497	409	294
Employed	1 121	557	783	552	546	495	523	445	370	227
Unemployed	74	4.0	44	78	6	57	137	52	39	67
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	4.0	5.3	12.4	1.1	10.3	20.8	10.5	9.5	22.8
With own children under 6 years	243	118	129	236	87	221	205	103	89	77
In labor force	186	58	86	118	55	132	114	58	65	41
With own children 6 to 17 years only	204	217	187	167	149	145	280	88	62	160
In labor force	156	128	163	127	107	198	198	64	56	125
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	276	105	162	328	127	325	291	148	168	96
All parents present in household in labor force	202	52	96	173	77	156	161	71	108	60
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	463	426	291	332	287	367	664	237	113	362
All parents present in household in labor force	355	226	231	242	215	262	432	162	98	214
Persons 16 to 19 years	188	103	141	136	104	111	257	137	56	103
Not enrolled in school	69	20	47	79	31	38	39	36	8	29
Unemployed or not in labor force	21	20	18	35	17	12	23	27	—	16
Not high school graduate	28	—	13	38	22	38	18	14	—	—
Employed	18	—	—	13	14	26	5	9	—	—
Unemployed	10	—	13	14	8	—	—	5	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	11	—	12	13	—	—	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 377	1 337	1 526	1 159	1 177	886	1 015	976	796	483
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	291	291	175	58	93	67	13	66	154	5
Professional specialty occupations	355	370	252	79	124	41	55	199	119	26
Technicians and related support occupations	99	22	121	28	42	11	10	33	44	22
Sales occupations	447	252	150	172	128	80	102	113	132	35
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	273	126	225	219	162	125	66	95	58	45
Private household occupations	6	—	7	9	—	16	25	20	—	35
Protective service occupations	46	21	33	7	58	27	6	9	12	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	347	99	187	146	130	137	405	219	79	127
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	15	28	15	9	23	20	18	19	—	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	208	85	158	200	206	143	75	60	49	55
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	161	12	93	111	125	123	100	81	99	44
Transportation and material moving occupations	33	12	42	80	38	49	28	22	24	42
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	96	19	68	41	48	47	112	40	26	39
Construction	134	117	76	109	89	73	61	40	60	44
Manufacturing	329	96	184	294	171	178	156	121	103	131
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	109	46	67	112	78	54	59	59	59	41
Wholesale and retail trade	775	290	425	323	334	235	281	284	204	92
Finance, insurance, and real estate	98	139	75	19	33	29	23	25	37	13
Business and repair services	91	69	75	63	120	66	25	39	36	11
Professional and related services	694	442	420	140	213	126	278	249	193	70
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 377	1 337	1 526	1 159	1 177	886	1 015	976	796	483
Private wage and salary workers	1 898	953	1 139	967	929	742	772	784	605	376
Government workers	348	238	281	130	124	102	218	130	117	83
Local government workers	169	66	116	79	41	67	121	54	58	46
Self-employed workers	131	146	69	62	118	35	19	62	74	24
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 807	1 577	1 709	1 277	1 271	1 039	1 214	1 165	849	582
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 068	1 199	1 416	950	1 009	793	745	803	675	391
50 to 52 weeks	1 496	933	1 057	755	789	541	410	537	418	266
40 to 49 weeks	204	96	207	55	93	116	111	125	96	73
27 to 39 weeks	139	43	44	53	53	40	62	63	62	24
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	334	158	160	96	115	95	227	129	93	75
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 033	1 759	1 921	1 645	1 427	1 220	1 791	1 363	1 123	866
With a mobility or self-care limitation	126	15	45	92	51	52	374	43	64	81
With a mobility limitation	71	15	17	48	33	39	139	30	40	36
In labor force	21	—	—	—	—	—	19	14	—	—
With a self-care limitation	99	—	39	82	24	41	311	28	40	81
With a work disability	297	93	213	311	205	139	278	120	178	163
In labor force	134	34	99	132	75	37	45	31	31	20
Prevented from working	133	32	101	161	124	95	215	89	106	131
No work disability	2 736	1 666	1 708	1 334	1 222	1 081	1 513	1 243	945	703
In labor force	2 276	1 230	1 495	1 089	1 047	881	1 143	1 011	762	547
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	529	912	501	234	463	267	532	471	347	287
With a mobility or self-care limitation	167	121	116	63	129	54	212	157	105	85
With a mobility limitation	108	101	99	63	93	47	154	145	87	74
With a self-care limitation	95	76	71	30	77	28	144	85	65	74
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	94	206	136	121	92	96	216	97	60	120
Mean family income (dollars)	17 140	39 605	26 346	6 602	15 027	8 616	8 252	12 181	6 137	6 148
1 worker	322	312	197	278	243	253	423	134	105	157
Mean family income (dollars)	17 706	79 082	31 375	14 815	18 370	15 405	11 221	20 688	30 606	13 749
2 or more workers	570	430	447	304	336	225	242	258	166	135
Mean family income (dollars)	37 909	92 377	37 337	36 423	33 670	27 734	19 886	34 123	42 457	30 949

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.								Remainder of New Hanover County	
	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 119.01 (pt.)	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.03 (pt.)	Tract 121.01 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	504	—	2 008	1 831	1 303	1 161	3 388	881	13	—
In labor force	333	—	977	1 181	889	777	2 228	508	13	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.1	—	48.7	64.5	68.2	66.9	65.8	57.7	100.0	—
Civilian labor force	333	—	965	1 181	889	770	2 215	508	13	—
Employed	324	—	857	1 175	830	770	2 131	490	13	—
Unemployed	9	—	108	6	59	—	84	18	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	2.7	—	11.2	.5	6.6	—	3.8	3.5	—	—
Not in labor force	171	—	1 031	650	414	384	1 160	373	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	11	—	5	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	59	—	997	50	18	58	173	40	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	55	—	—	434	227	163	498	127	—	—
Females 16 years and over	294	—	1 183	955	705	622	1 799	449	—	—
In labor force	199	—	632	528	422	382	1 060	227	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	67.7	—	53.4	55.3	59.9	61.4	58.9	50.6	—	—
Civilian labor force	199	—	632	528	422	382	1 060	227	—	—
Employed	195	—	546	528	393	382	1 005	223	—	—
Unemployed	4	—	86	—	29	—	55	4	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	2.0	—	13.6	—	6.9	—	5.2	1.8	—	—
With own children under 6 years	39	—	12	43	18	69	223	45	—	—
In labor force	31	—	8	37	13	54	151	7	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	53	—	—	117	114	153	293	97	—	—
In labor force	39	—	—	117	98	117	200	83	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	72	—	17	105	32	156	239	68	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	44	—	10	86	25	126	149	—	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	103	—	8	131	198	276	578	203	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	85	—	—	131	168	217	393	132	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	69	—	1 089	89	104	66	227	60	6	—
Not enrolled in school	8	—	44	—	20	—	42	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	4	—	11	—	7	—	15	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	4	—	15	—	14	—	23	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	15	—	7	—	18	—	—	—
Unemployed	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	324	—	857	1 175	830	770	2 131	490	13	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	54	—	24	52	91	118	333	72	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	26	—	99	152	105	143	514	63	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	18	—	—	15	17	53	95	29	—	—
Sales occupations	39	—	212	210	117	102	369	119	6	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	47	—	131	155	170	116	305	32	—	—
Private household occupations	—	—	35	—	19	7	11	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	9	—	25	19	9	15	39	17	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	49	—	253	145	81	65	147	17	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4	—	—	—	22	13	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	31	—	19	251	141	56	144	83	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	36	—	11	88	46	29	103	8	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	7	—	11	66	12	27	42	22	7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4	—	37	22	—	26	29	28	—	—
Construction	18	—	37	184	108	50	134	65	—	—
Manufacturing	66	—	11	103	126	107	349	75	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	14	—	—	103	62	81	158	30	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	92	—	452	296	189	167	535	127	13	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	17	87	69	55	179	34	—	—
Business and repair services	28	—	29	79	5	46	88	25	—	—
Professional and related services	82	—	157	258	214	225	546	100	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	324	—	857	1 175	830	770	2 131	490	13	—
Private wage and salary workers	263	—	682	916	570	602	1 673	381	13	—
Government workers	39	—	175	148	128	134	283	79	—	—
Local government workers	33	—	32	66	27	33	98	30	—	—
Self-employed workers	18	—	—	111	126	34	170	26	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	356	—	1 849	1 260	943	840	2 505	579	13	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	285	—	728	873	664	640	1 903	433	7	—
50 to 52 weeks	219	—	138	610	518	532	1 343	358	7	—
40 to 49 weeks	37	—	26	123	75	43	266	38	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	7	—	71	93	15	36	64	15	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	39	—	366	197	160	105	289	57	6	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	439	—	1 996	1 330	1 010	986	2 791	747	13	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	27	58	50	14	41	24	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	45	34	7	29	24	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	8	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	27	34	16	7	35	16	—	—
With a work disability	21	—	19	113	51	78	147	51	—	—
In labor force	—	—	12	52	17	39	46	8	—	—
Prevented from working	21	—	7	61	11	17	79	29	—	—
No work disability	418	—	1 977	1 217	959	908	2 644	696	13	—
In labor force	323	—	953	1 073	806	731	2 096	493	13	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	65	—	—	490	293	163	584	134	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	16	—	—	68	48	40	56	22	—	—
With a mobility limitation	11	—	—	68	28	36	32	12	—	—
With a self-care limitation	5	—	—	38	40	24	36	10	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	30	—	—	92	59	49	172	61	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	19 648	—	—	13 677	47 826	42 534	37 852	32 465	—	—
1 worker	98	—	8	74	91	104	353	96	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	18 582	—	16 600	25 249	34 222	45 183	39 298	49 234	—	—
2 or more workers	92	—	35	326	286	293	700	192	6	—
Mean family income (dollars)	32 204	—	16 586	40 381	47 626	56 985	57 701	51 574	25 900	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of New Hanover County—Con.								
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 117.01	Tract 117.02	Tract 118	Tract 118.99
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	—	—	5 147	4 554	5 861	2 462	5 069	2 664	—
In labor force	—	—	3 710	3 374	4 213	1 745	3 309	1 949	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	—	72.1	74.1	71.9	70.9	65.3	73.2	—
Civilian labor force	—	—	3 697	3 360	4 200	1 745	3 300	1 935	—
Employed	—	—	3 473	3 259	4 099	1 683	3 192	1 881	—
Unemployed	—	—	224	101	101	62	108	54	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	6.1	3.0	2.4	3.6	3.3	2.8	—
Not in labor force	—	—	1 437	1 180	1 648	717	1 760	715	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	84	—	210	—	289	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	216	209	241	84	265	109	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	483	352	414	229	581	268	—
Females 16 years and over	—	—	2 641	2 331	2 929	1 277	2 528	1 330	—
In labor force	—	—	1 633	1 561	1 936	781	1 398	830	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	—	61.8	66.1	66.1	61.2	55.3	62.4	—
Civilian labor force	—	—	1 626	1 561	1 936	781	1 398	830	—
Employed	—	—	1 513	1 507	1 882	745	1 359	814	—
Unemployed	—	—	113	54	54	36	39	16	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	6.9	3.5	2.8	4.6	2.8	1.9	—
With own children under 6 years	—	—	330	413	518	133	332	56	—
In labor force	—	—	166	280	257	72	225	20	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	538	546	620	256	415	76	—
In labor force	—	—	469	411	561	212	312	67	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	396	558	685	190	378	75	—
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	185	359	335	103	222	36	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	1 132	1 098	1 382	503	933	195	—
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	912	793	1 121	362	725	140	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	404	354	467	173	387	89	—
Not enrolled in school	—	—	35	78	109	54	36	41	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	13	49	6	11	30	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	28	18	80	28	16	—	—
Employed	—	—	28	12	41	22	16	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	6	29	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	3 473	3 259	4 099	1 683	3 192	1 881	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	307	416	276	255	519	389	—
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	343	388	512	250	539	374	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	156	142	182	102	186	80	—
Sales occupations	—	—	403	589	598	310	456	414	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	538	387	588	224	385	202	—
Private household occupations	—	—	6	7	11	8	15	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	82	52	41	35	40	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	253	345	351	117	339	188	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	19	41	63	39	34	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	588	397	715	183	437	117	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	431	227	374	80	132	37	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	228	135	203	54	53	18	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	119	133	185	26	57	62	—
Construction	—	—	330	237	399	122	310	209	—
Manufacturing	—	—	851	567	1 007	292	489	207	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	227	229	376	85	230	147	—
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	775	895	990	426	755	547	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	147	171	156	132	205	142	—
Business and repair services	—	—	189	214	94	73	143	54	—
Professional and related services	—	—	633	588	734	366	723	411	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	3 473	3 259	4 099	1 683	3 192	1 881	—
Private wage and salary workers	—	—	2 679	2 489	3 190	1 306	2 446	1 532	—
Government workers	—	—	551	433	582	249	411	184	—
Local government workers	—	—	211	217	254	74	129	68	—
Self-employed workers	—	—	227	325	303	117	294	148	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	—	3 915	3 557	4 429	1 807	3 457	2 131	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	—	3 215	2 920	3 533	1 427	2 767	1 680	—
50 to 52 weeks	—	—	2 441	2 309	2 634	1 139	2 120	1 233	—
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	328	230	485	123	322	182	—
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	120	120	177	32	123	92	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	313	297	416	170	345	211	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	—	4 487	4 157	5 128	2 193	4 123	2 306	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	135	140	207	81	100	87	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	47	70	100	27	69	9	—
In labor force	—	—	—	14	13	8	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	93	92	150	76	64	87	—
With a work disability	—	—	303	322	417	129	289	100	—
In labor force	—	—	121	135	177	45	111	74	—
Prevented from working	—	—	141	157	217	71	139	16	—
No work disability	—	—	4 184	3 835	4 711	2 064	3 834	2 206	—
In labor force	—	—	3 506	3 194	3 927	1 660	3 140	1 785	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	563	383	510	269	648	344	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	103	75	104	30	114	45	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	103	68	98	30	97	45	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	57	55	65	13	53	16	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	—	—	162	143	189	93	191	67	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	18 425	15 604	16 228	22 521	39 082	30 289	—
1 worker	—	—	480	381	628	277	445	234	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	27 369	28 122	28 095	35 021	42 547	57 255	—
2 or more workers	—	—	1 266	1 203	1 464	578	1 149	389	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	42 359	42 895	41 925	51 431	55 017	122 062	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of New Hanover County—Con.								
	Troct 119.01 (pt.)	Troct 119.02 (pt.)	Troct 120.01 (pt.)	Troct 120.02 (pt.)	Troct 120.03 (pt.)	Troct 121.01 (pt.)	Troct 121.02	Troct 122	Troct 123.98
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 010	1 638	2 685	5 393	194	2 866	5 461	4 286	—
In labor force	1 842	1 083	1 960	3 946	113	2 226	3 873	2 671	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.2	66.1	73.0	73.2	58.2	77.7	70.9	62.3	—
Civilian labor force	1 834	1 083	1 953	3 923	113	2 208	3 867	2 671	—
Employed	1 726	1 019	1 869	3 796	113	2 099	3 694	2 458	—
Unemployed	108	64	84	127	—	109	173	213	—
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	5.9	4.3	3.2	—	4.9	4.5	8.0	—
Not in labor force	1 168	555	725	1 447	81	640	1 588	1 615	—
Institutionalized persons	—	68	—	—	—	—	7	62	—
Enrolled in school	380	22	128	220	19	82	222	177	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	421	289	214	516	28	146	481	660	—
Females 16 years and over	1 611	852	1 368	2 777	91	1 493	2 817	2 153	—
In labor force	905	521	863	1 819	40	1 052	1 759	1 127	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.2	61.2	63.1	65.5	44.0	70.5	62.4	52.3	—
Civilian labor force	905	521	863	1 810	40	1 052	1 759	1 127	—
Employed	832	504	827	1 736	40	1 001	1 654	1 026	—
Unemployed	73	17	36	74	—	51	105	101	—
Percent of civilian labor force	8.1	3.3	4.2	4.1	—	4.8	6.0	9.0	—
With own children under 6 years	166	84	199	442	—	201	480	228	—
In labor force	119	34	96	305	—	168	290	120	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	214	124	260	650	20	395	583	252	—
In labor force	132	94	196	542	7	312	492	196	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	216	119	239	522	—	328	606	287	—
All parents present in household in labor force	165	53	104	337	—	273	338	148	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	378	227	509	1 254	30	720	1 095	595	—
All parents present in household in labor force	247	166	301	1 005	6	554	815	436	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	407	91	205	399	17	264	353	225	—
Not enrolled in school	—	42	41	27	—	96	82	82	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	34	21	6	—	25	42	15	—
Not high school graduate	—	34	22	12	—	43	57	38	—
Employed	—	21	7	6	—	18	20	29	—
Unemployed	—	4	10	6	—	6	6	—	—
Not in labor force	—	9	5	—	—	19	31	9	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 726	1 019	1 869	3 796	113	2 099	3 694	2 458	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	309	91	370	631	23	263	356	347	—
Professional specialty occupations	282	52	274	823	—	224	460	286	—
Technicians and related support occupations	83	15	35	155	8	76	116	110	—
Sales occupations	378	183	307	533	18	309	527	277	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	236	206	222	613	28	262	545	294	—
Private household occupations	8	—	9	13	—	9	8	8	—
Protective service occupations	9	—	21	73	—	30	62	62	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	141	114	185	216	10	203	369	304	—
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	11	33	56	—	18	90	109	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	140	184	247	317	11	358	565	363	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	44	49	71	167	7	157	260	78	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	17	46	39	110	—	115	196	103	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	72	55	56	102	8	71	139	117	—
Construction	107	181	181	234	—	242	481	275	—
Manufacturing	238	121	275	541	18	358	575	228	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	112	62	73	356	17	169	298	173	—
Wholesale and retail trade	570	339	500	799	35	519	897	659	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	121	57	208	245	27	84	240	184	—
Business and repair services	45	46	69	119	—	124	171	118	—
Professional and related services	438	116	419	1 085	6	384	624	457	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 726	1 019	1 869	3 796	113	2 099	3 694	2 458	—
Private wage and salary workers	1 265	819	1 461	2 734	70	1 682	2 804	1 832	—
Government workers	278	86	253	742	14	221	466	295	—
Local government workers	131	23	125	270	8	92	154	158	—
Self-employed workers	164	114	147	298	22	185	390	280	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 258	1 101	2 139	4 181	149	2 314	4 105	3 007	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 483	869	1 706	3 221	110	1 823	3 237	2 321	—
50 to 52 weeks	1 070	702	1 226	2 515	90	1 441	2 367	1 574	—
40 to 49 weeks	155	81	215	327	8	213	396	289	—
27 to 39 weeks	39	21	88	115	—	72	222	202	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	274	125	159	502	12	263	440	243	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 511	1 267	2 418	4 804	166	2 655	4 901	3 486	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	45	61	93	116	7	75	107	102	—
With a mobility limitation	25	46	61	29	7	44	88	49	—
In labor force	6	4	13	—	—	—	2	—	—
With a self-care limitation	37	15	52	110	—	50	62	64	—
With a work disability	146	163	142	294	25	222	367	305	—
In labor force	71	97	48	111	10	83	158	141	—
Prevented from working	42	66	89	136	15	124	201	115	—
No work disability	2 365	1 104	2 276	4 510	141	2 433	4 534	3 181	—
In labor force	1 693	972	1 859	3 762	103	2 078	3 643	2 454	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	491	303	260	566	28	193	547	738	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	78	67	56	136	—	34	143	158	—
With a mobility limitation	78	48	56	117	—	34	126	100	—
With a self-care limitation	48	32	10	88	—	19	97	119	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	159	79	79	216	7	47	129	247	—
Mean family income (dollars)	27 911	20 676	38 901	26 033	11 904	13 098	18 961	49 599	—
1 worker	225	168	256	497	7	815	673	342	—
Mean family income (dollars)	35 611	30 487	45 539	46 098	16 400	25 306	28 435	33 550	—
2 or more workers	546	305	624	1 480	51	729	1 245	886	—
Mean family income (dollars)	50 486	35 227	70 673	56 267	156 948	41 771	49 949	46 669	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Hanover County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County							
	Wilmington, NC MSA	Total	Wilmington city	Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02	Tract 119.01	
INCOME IN 1989											
Households -----	47 983	47 983	23 384	1 623	1 261	1 144	1 050	2 406	2 775	1 803	
Less than \$5,000 -----	3 722	3 722	2 851	146	169	251	42	75	113	215	
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	4 762	4 762	3 308	284	253	193	175	128	187	209	
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	4 736	4 736	2 843	169	207	202	121	192	260	154	
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	8 808	8 808	4 583	385	284	175	329	381	529	293	
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	7 801	7 801	3 403	280	138	141	200	553	449	248	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	8 405	8 405	3 028	219	119	124	127	610	636	250	
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	6 504	6 504	2 160	102	61	51	50	404	527	309	
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 861	1 861	664	25	24	—	6	50	65	85	
\$100,000 or more -----	1 384	1 384	544	13	6	7	—	13	9	40	
Median (dollars) -----	27 320	27 320	20 609	21 470	15 045	12 874	19 815	33 091	31 321	26 089	
Mean (dollars) -----	34 397	34 397	28 238	24 811	20 348	18 624	22 133	34 240	33 454	32 524	
Families -----	32 492	32 492	13 835	1 199	408	703	671	1 947	2 281	973	
Median income (dollars) -----	33 649	33 649	27 202	22 564	22 414	16 008	22 878	34 219	35 094	40 865	
Males 15 years and over, with income -----	42 666	42 666	18 609	1 274	973	748	837	2 301	2 722	2 138	
Median income (dollars) -----	19 397	19 397	15 468	13 583	11 415	15 737	14 104	22 356	20 594	10 253	
Percent year-round full-time workers -----	53.3	53.3	46.1	43.8	38.8	61.5	52.4	64.6	60.1	34.2	
Median income (dollars) -----	27 844	27 844	25 499	21 193	19 044	19 727	20 745	27 614	29 684	32 025	
Females 15 years and over, with income -----	44 864	44 864	22 534	1 730	1 061	934	925	2 277	2 501	2 488	
Median income (dollars) -----	9 324	9 324	7 916	8 241	7 531	6 301	9 369	11 268	10 913	4 290	
Percent year-round full-time workers -----	33.6	33.6	28.8	30.6	30.2	31.6	37.2	45.8	39.2	19.2	
Median income (dollars) -----	16 714	16 714	15 874	14 088	15 156	11 726	15 644	16 747	17 316	17 974	
Per capita income (dollars) -----	13 863	13 863	12 077	8 729	10 510	8 331	10 113	12 225	11 844	11 245	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households -----	47 983	47 983	23 384	1 623	1 261	1 144	1 050	2 406	2 775	1 803	
With earnings -----	39 053	39 053	17 760	1 224	1 162	845	784	2 131	2 445	1 530	
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	33 872	33 872	27 820	23 280	18 915	20 490	22 643	34 064	34 145	29 437	
With Social Security income -----	12 542	12 542	7 166	507	113	273	398	472	521	408	
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	7 580	7 580	7 305	7 226	8 642	6 300	6 573	8 050	7 026	9 033	
With public assistance income -----	3 366	3 366	2 466	293	49	166	54	95	132	16	
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 118	3 118	3 040	3 469	1 706	2 124	2 984	2 549	3 901	5 344	
With retirement income -----	7 292	7 292	3 589	95	139	164	164	254	341	243	
Mean retirement income (dollars) -----	10 190	10 190	10 006	9 460	15 639	4 487	6 750	9 868	8 696	12 264	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars) -----	40 569	40 569	34 936	25 845	28 328	22 745	25 573	35 912	35 988	41 859	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	38 118	38 118	33 086	21 228	25 723	17 993	26 578	35 005	37 192	43 241	
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	42 591	42 591	36 385	30 259	29 859	29 433	24 999	36 886	34 609	40 947	
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	46 772	46 772	44 395	35 326	35 937	32 020	28 787	39 325	39 758	46 263	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	46 712	46 712	48 252	34 155	37 148	30 162	33 120	39 189	42 547	49 473	
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	46 816	46 816	41 965	36 267	35 311	33 776	26 476	39 467	36 748	44 099	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	18 115	18 115	16 171	15 726	16 844	8 277	15 283	19 884	21 171	18 779	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	13 434	13 434	11 599	8 991	12 803	5 502	10 339	17 562	17 792	8 333	
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	24 296	24 296	22 200	23 767	21 095	17 722	19 739	22 814	25 986	24 844	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All Income Levels In 1989											
Families -----	32 492	32 492	13 835	1 199	408	703	671	1 947	2 281	973	
Householder worked in 1989 -----	25 711	25 711	10 018	809	344	544	510	1 628	1 954	762	
With related children under 18 years -----	15 828	15 828	6 778	712	159	447	249	1 085	1 284	403	
With related children under 5 years -----	5 937	5 937	2 644	262	89	229	80	404	505	161	
Married-couple families -----	24 965	24 965	9 031	613	223	430	463	1 578	1 803	812	
Householder worked in 1989 -----	20 372	20 372	6 897	468	189	369	359	1 334	1 541	649	
With related children under 18 years -----	11 023	11 023	3 649	309	76	231	161	867	966	338	
With related children under 5 years -----	4 319	4 319	1 440	111	45	66	70	329	418	117	
Female householder, no husband present -----	6 302	6 302	4 199	520	119	251	154	294	388	147	
Householder worked in 1989 -----	4 354	4 354	2 696	292	94	158	109	231	323	99	
With related children under 18 years -----	4 210	4 210	2 867	373	69	203	73	182	254	59	
With related children under 5 years -----	1 439	1 439	1 112	137	30	150	5	62	63	44	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	20 584	20 584	12 564	569	1 364	519	466	666	641	1 100	
Nonfamily householder -----	15 491	15 491	9 549	424	853	441	379	459	494	830	
65 years and over -----	4 510	4 510	3 186	144	44	123	189	89	146	74	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	116 745	116 745	53 288	4 624	2 438	2 523	2 272	6 727	7 573	3 776	
Persons under 18 years -----	26 896	26 896	11 922	1 484	280	695	414	1 877	2 127	627	
Related children under 18 years -----	26 769	26 769	11 853	1 484	280	690	414	1 877	2 120	627	
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	19 488	19 488	8 448	1 126	148	393	310	1 341	1 550	431	
Persons 65 years and over -----	14 312	14 312	8 469	590	131	234	463	448	510	491	
Persons 75 years and over -----	4 911	4 911	3 336	229	68	82	172	78	181	77	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families -----	3 217	3 217	2 318	305	55	208	69	118	165	63	
Percent below poverty level -----	9.9	9.9	16.8	25.4	13.5	29.6	10.3	6.1	7.2	6.5	
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 810	1 810	1 237	139	44	116	42	63	96	45	
With related children under 18 years -----	2 510	2 510	1 826	259	22	177	47	84	114	40	
With related children under 5 years -----	1 219	1 219	919	113	11	134	11	36	58	20	
Married-couple families -----	798	798	375	33	5	25	25	53	52	21	
Householder worked in 1989 -----	498	498	225	24	5	17	12	32	17	17	
With related children under 18 years -----	487	487	205	33	5	17	13	36	25	15	
With related children under 5 years -----	272	272	112	12	—	10	6	20	—	—	
Female householder, no husband present -----	2 256	2 256	1 835	250	37	166	44	52	103	42	
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 236	1 236	960	110	26	82	30	23	69	28	
With related children under 18 years -----	1 958	1 958	1 588	221	22	152	34	40	79	25	
With related children under 5 years -----	923	923	799	101	16	116	5	16	28	20	
Unrelated Individuals -----	5 902	5 902	4 265	135	664	196	101	100	184	484	
Nonfamily householder -----	3 847	3 847	2 851	101	347	156	65	46	135	308	
65 years and over -----	1 348	1 348	1 060	36	13	48	54	11	77	—	
Persons -----	16 369	16 369	11 780	1 355	791	753	269	450	711	705	
Percent below poverty level -----	14.0	14.0	22.1	29.3	32.4	29.8	11.8	6.7	9.4	18.7	
Persons under 18 years -----	5 262	5 262	3 843	696	35	274	65	141	266	91	
Related children under 18 years -----	5 163	5 163	3 779	696	35	274	65	141	259	91	
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	3 458	3 458	2 473	518	12	97	52	97	180	65	
Persons 65 years and over -----	1 883	1 883	1 439	85	13	73	71	38	77	14	
Persons 75 years and over -----	915	915	680	22	13	32	45	10	40	5	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	7 486	7 486	5 450	531	412	487	65	151	318	455	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	21 604	21 604	15 161	1 669	976	965	413	719	847	818	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level -----	38 220	38 220	23 649	2 441	1 387	1 578	842	1 575	2 048	1 142	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in New Hanover County—Con.					Wilmington city, New Hanover County				
	Tract 119.02	Tract 120.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 120.03	Tract 121.01	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105.01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 872	1 864	3 046	1 811	1 764	833	1 476	1 617	1 211	1 261
Less than \$5,000	198	49	33	50	45	188	173	146	53	169
\$5,000 to \$9,999	189	133	107	39	86	145	182	284	111	253
\$10,000 to \$14,999	299	117	92	156	123	170	162	169	104	207
\$15,000 to \$24,999	458	272	354	306	380	170	369	385	184	284
\$25,000 to \$34,999	222	404	525	246	347	93	237	274	159	138
\$35,000 to \$49,999	259	281	712	385	416	38	182	219	204	119
\$50,000 to \$74,999	177	307	815	387	274	24	115	102	188	61
\$75,000 to \$99,999	56	145	276	157	61	5	29	25	117	24
\$100,000 or more	14	156	132	85	32	—	27	13	91	6
Median (dollars)	19 935	33 639	42 337	38 733	31 959	12 269	19 182	21 410	34 688	15 045
Mean (dollars)	25 744	48 552	48 383	46 078	36 197	16 148	28 242	24 807	45 998	20 348
Families	1 044	1 395	2 639	1 290	1 440	522	980	1 193	746	408
Median income (dollars)	30 810	41 094	45 571	46 818	34 167	13 730	22 829	22 483	49 167	22 414
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 598	1 812	3 042	1 654	1 735	815	1 207	1 261	986	973
Median income (dollars)	13 239	23 086	30 043	28 364	20 379	6 853	12 741	13 562	30 346	11 415
Percent year-round full-time workers	44.4	59.1	62.7	56.7	62.7	28.8	45.7	43.7	58.2	38.8
Median income (dollars)	21 449	33 060	38 583	34 970	26 332	16 367	18 880	21 392	37 639	19 044
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 678	1 854	2 881	1 672	1 610	885	1 514	1 730	1 079	1 061
Median income (dollars)	10 187	9 748	11 996	11 317	10 998	5 694	8 250	8 241	12 003	7 531
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.9	36.0	39.2	29.7	43.9	24.3	35.7	30.6	25.7	30.2
Median income (dollars)	17 785	19 099	19 928	20 779	17 273	12 543	13 870	14 088	18 750	15 156
Per capita income (dollars)	12 265	18 930	17 240	19 290	12 983	6 065	11 390	8 716	20 366	10 510
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 872	1 864	3 046	1 811	1 764	833	1 476	1 617	1 211	1 261
With earnings	1 370	1 624	2 698	1 526	1 584	628	1 170	1 218	987	1 162
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 029	44 988	46 656	42 298	34 210	16 451	23 712	23 267	42 733	18 915
With Social Security income	652	444	618	426	371	302	470	507	363	113
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 141	8 163	9 078	9 361	7 199	6 303	7 286	7 226	9 070	8 642
With public assistance income	79	84	40	55	127	195	135	293	29	49
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 758	3 918	5 892	5 304	2 955	2 389	2 784	3 469	3 980	1 706
With retirement income	310	310	554	408	262	85	251	268	216	75
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 187	11 761	10 861	15 172	10 579	4 724	9 737	9 460	9 633	15 639
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	32 366	56 192	51 265	53 470	38 644	18 236	29 166	25 845	61 935	28 328
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 659	51 678	52 704	56 309	38 096	18 073	26 313	21 228	64 093	25 723
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 268	59 629	49 942	51 583	39 244	18 430	31 193	30 302	60 205	29 859
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 697	61 295	53 546	57 272	41 428	26 175	33 492	35 326	66 540	35 937
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 885	55 493	54 517	62 059	41 390	28 410	34 885	34 155	75 414	37 148
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 456	65 558	52 652	54 272	41 468	22 970	32 616	36 267	60 347	35 311
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	28 023	20 739	25 181	29 301	22 096	12 257	21 332	15 726	25 681	16 844
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 873	16 187	21 648	26 395	22 185	9 893	12 826	8 991	16 684	12 803
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 720	24 352	28 740	32 398	21 938	15 010	29 313	23 767	53 099	21 095
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 044	1 395	2 639	1 290	1 440	522	980	1 193	746	408
Householder worked in 1989	760	1 176	2 218	1 023	1 255	360	711	803	569	344
With related children under 18 years	390	630	1 303	543	785	345	481	712	335	159
With related children under 5 years	121	203	470	196	217	130	176	262	135	89
Married-couple families	829	1 178	2 297	1 111	1 210	202	637	613	652	223
Householder worked in 1989	575	1 029	1 942	884	1 045	137	513	468	498	189
With related children under 18 years	299	509	1 113	434	641	124	274	309	268	76
With related children under 5 years	115	175	462	176	185	36	107	111	114	45
Female householder, no husband present	180	174	273	157	131	277	283	520	85	119
Householder worked in 1989	150	120	217	123	119	194	165	292	62	94
With related children under 18 years	84	94	164	97	92	195	171	373	64	69
With related children under 5 years	6	28	8	20	17	71	57	137	21	30
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 035	690	554	677	488	499	665	569	566	1 364
Nonfamily householder	828	469	407	521	324	311	496	424	465	853
65 years and over	357	101	62	120	50	150	159	144	172	44
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 943	4 838	8 538	4 334	4 926	2 388	3 691	4 611	2 734	2 438
Persons under 18 years	637	995	2 231	863	1 361	671	845	1 484	585	280
Related children under 18 years	609	992	2 231	863	1 351	671	845	1 484	554	280
Related children 5 to 17 years	402	741	1 627	659	1 010	499	640	1 126	389	148
Persons 65 years and over	793	553	729	612	327	342	602	590	532	131
Persons 75 years and over	285	145	221	126	79	125	251	229	251	68
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	73	47	58	7	27	178	160	305	21	55
Percent below poverty level	7.0	3.4	2.2	.5	1.9	34.1	16.3	25.6	2.8	13.5
Householder worked in 1989	42	27	39	7	20	105	88	139	6	44
With related children under 18 years	41	32	38	7	27	158	115	259	15	22
With related children under 5 years	24	17	8	7	7	62	65	113	4	16
Married-couple families	60	21	35	7	19	18	56	33	6	5
Householder worked in 1989	35	6	25	7	12	9	35	24	—	5
With related children under 18 years	28	6	15	7	19	18	35	33	—	—
With related children under 5 years	18	6	8	7	7	—	26	12	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	13	26	23	—	8	160	94	250	15	37
Householder worked in 1989	7	21	14	—	8	96	47	110	6	26
With related children under 18 years	13	26	23	—	8	140	76	221	15	22
With related children under 5 years	6	11	—	—	—	62	39	101	4	16
Unrelated individuals	367	94	84	144	108	268	198	135	127	664
Nonfamily householder	260	62	31	93	59	131	140	101	76	347
65 years and over	109	10	15	7	26	93	68	36	17	13
Persons	586	222	243	187	248	981	703	1 355	190	791
Percent below poverty level	14.9	4.6	2.8	4.3	5.0	41.1	19.0	29.4	6.9	32.4
Persons under 18 years	112	54	50	38	86	361	235	696	67	35
Related children under 18 years	84	54	50	29	80	361	235	696	36	35
Related children 5 to 17 years	52	37	35	22	57	262	163	518	29	12
Persons 65 years and over	149	28	43	7	33	112	102	85	17	13
Persons 75 years and over	66	22	22	7	22	28	54	22	6	13
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	180	108	89	112	74	505	278	531	120	412
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	724	422	453	263	444	1 281	1 111	1 669	211	976
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 559	889	1 050	623	1 274	1 825	1 717	2 441	508	1 387

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.									
	Tract 105.02	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 065	1 460	1 442	1 144	1 050	934	1 293	977	954	669
Less than \$5,000	167	33	116	251	42	116	334	174	279	215
\$5,000 to \$9,999	251	78	115	193	175	236	398	135	230	182
\$10,000 to \$14,999	231	131	177	202	121	135	199	157	105	88
\$15,000 to \$24,999	447	240	345	175	329	227	204	173	122	51
\$25,000 to \$34,999	413	176	295	141	200	111	129	118	64	76
\$35,000 to \$49,999	361	248	276	124	127	89	29	124	25	34
\$50,000 to \$74,999	155	239	100	51	50	20	—	64	93	23
\$75,000 to \$99,999	32	109	7	—	6	—	—	25	9	—
\$100,000 or more	8	206	11	7	—	—	—	7	27	—
Median (dollars)	23 516	39 097	24 266	12 874	19 815	14 038	8 324	15 670	8 909	7 559
Mean (dollars)	25 806	58 647	26 978	18 624	22 133	17 514	11 688	22 434	20 184	13 529
Families	986	948	780	703	671	574	881	489	331	412
Median income (dollars)	27 548	50 766	30 581	16 008	22 878	16 250	9 551	20 292	15 069	11 842
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 641	1 189	1 086	748	837	521	767	798	510	441
Median income (dollars)	16 278	31 788	18 373	15 737	14 104	16 280	7 924	9 646	12 917	8 264
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.3	53.7	49.4	61.5	52.4	56.8	25.4	32.8	48.2	39.2
Median income (dollars)	23 640	37 197	23 561	19 727	20 745	21 279	13 656	25 694	22 857	16 295
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 823	1 346	1 405	934	925	848	1 259	950	811	551
Median income (dollars)	9 169	12 587	10 356	6 301	9 369	7 049	4 811	7 857	6 317	4 918
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.9	21.9	36.0	31.6	37.2	28.9	17.1	28.9	21.2	16.9
Median income (dollars)	18 026	27 396	15 487	11 726	15 644	12 813	10 625	15 903	13 281	12 847
Per capita income (dollars)	12 357	26 548	12 833	8 331	10 113	7 574	4 726	10 005	11 141	5 781
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 065	1 460	1 442	1 144	1 050	934	1 293	977	954	669
With earnings	1 701	988	1 063	845	784	732	823	685	551	381
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 758	57 392	27 377	20 490	22 643	18 510	12 000	23 818	25 090	17 249
With Social Security income	529	679	448	273	398	256	471	411	374	224
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 936	9 406	8 131	6 300	6 573	6 534	5 338	5 746	5 524	4 835
With public assistance income	116	11	65	166	54	173	432	141	195	227
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 786	5 858	2 549	2 124	2 984	2 578	3 373	2 489	2 427	3 130
With retirement income	319	347	259	139	164	86	173	109	83	52
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 555	15 907	10 847	4 487	6 750	4 641	5 107	6 888	8 703	5 685
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	29 331	76 534	33 915	22 745	25 573	19 103	12 874	26 089	32 114	17 171
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 612	91 941	31 890	17 993	26 578	17 365	10 642	24 120	29 132	14 693
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 919	68 269	35 279	29 433	24 999	21 983	14 888	27 308	34 438	20 461
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 138	83 249	37 105	32 020	28 787	25 459	19 467	30 133	53 236	26 828
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 758	100 255	35 177	30 162	33 120	26 489	22 692	33 239	78 174	30 698
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 447	73 837	38 178	33 776	26 476	24 312	18 626	28 438	44 344	24 399
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 204	31 170	25 446	8 277	15 283	10 578	10 452	21 077	8 525	11 069
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 205	23 208	25 961	5 502	10 339	7 252	8 814	13 536	6 345	9 918
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 316	34 170	24 839	17 722	19 739	18 827	12 737	27 219	13 662	13 845
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	986	948	780	703	671	574	881	489	331	412
Householder worked in 1989	790	639	558	544	510	413	473	314	234	247
With related children under 18 years	473	331	327	447	249	384	545	244	165	259
With related children under 5 years	201	75	141	229	80	206	205	104	79	87
Married-couple families	720	828	565	430	463	281	208	286	175	140
Householder worked in 1989	583	575	411	369	359	205	110	204	156	101
With related children under 18 years	272	295	207	231	161	154	48	127	46	54
With related children under 5 years	135	67	111	66	70	74	23	69	21	17
Female householder, no husband present	249	95	207	251	154	268	599	176	141	256
Householder worked in 1989	190	44	147	158	109	183	332	83	73	134
With related children under 18 years	192	26	120	203	73	211	451	110	119	205
With related children under 5 years	66	8	30	150	5	132	177	35	58	70
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 505	564	818	519	466	421	505	699	770	318
Nonfamily householder	1 079	512	662	441	379	360	412	488	623	257
65 years and over	225	277	235	123	189	148	214	203	239	176
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 520	3 127	2 843	2 523	2 272	2 142	3 190	2 227	1 722	1 586
Persons under 18 years	747	531	461	695	414	716	1 030	439	291	489
Related children under 18 years	747	531	461	690	414	716	1 030	439	291	484
Related children 5 to 17 years	539	453	312	393	310	437	767	293	137	397
Persons 65 years and over	529	912	501	234	463	267	532	471	347	287
Persons 75 years and over	229	364	226	82	172	122	208	221	180	96
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	126	5	13	208	69	186	447	134	140	181
Percent below poverty level	12.8	.5	1.7	29.6	10.3	32.4	50.7	27.4	42.3	43.9
Householder worked in 1989	88	—	—	116	42	129	228	30	75	83
With related children under 18 years	106	—	6	177	47	170	349	101	110	149
With related children under 5 years	40	—	—	134	11	122	155	44	67	65
Married-couple families	20	5	—	25	25	13	38	50	19	17
Householder worked in 1989	12	—	—	17	12	7	25	21	15	9
With related children under 18 years	12	—	—	17	13	7	11	29	9	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	10	6	—	6	22	9	—
Female householder, no husband present	106	—	13	166	44	173	378	84	106	164
Householder worked in 1989	76	—	—	82	30	122	197	9	55	74
With related children under 18 years	94	—	6	152	34	163	322	72	101	149
With related children under 5 years	40	—	—	116	5	122	149	22	58	65
Unrelated individuals	416	53	211	196	101	86	245	242	356	196
Nonfamily householder	241	53	159	156	65	65	214	124	291	165
65 years and over	40	19	86	48	54	37	118	70	134	115
Persons	770	67	240	753	269	694	1 697	732	780	712
Percent below poverty level	18.1	2.1	8.4	29.8	11.8	32.4	53.2	32.9	45.3	44.9
Persons under 18 years	171	—	11	274	65	354	748	236	181	283
Related children under 18 years	171	—	11	274	65	354	748	236	181	278
Related children 5 to 17 years	123	—	11	97	52	162	548	148	80	210
Persons 65 years and over	45	24	91	73	71	56	196	127	163	139
Persons 75 years and over	32	8	55	32	45	30	73	57	93	73
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	402	8	98	487	65	338	635	434	265	336
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	972	165	326	965	413	840	2 051	891	895	908
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 593	409	800	1 578	842	1 406	2 633	1 305	1 140	1 158

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.								Remainder of New Hanover County	
	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 119.01 (pt.)	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.03 (pt.)	Tract 121.01 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	272	—	401	1 084	582	514	1 721	424	6	—
Less than \$5,000	19	—	151	167	10	—	43	5	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	19	—	89	119	21	33	39	20	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	42	—	47	198	25	29	144	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	66	—	48	241	77	72	292	82	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	70	—	56	107	149	83	239	75	6	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35	—	10	96	135	78	375	100	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21	—	—	117	125	142	381	89	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	39	28	38	144	27	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	12	39	64	26	—	—
Median (dollars)	23 077	—	7 078	17 958	36 500	43 026	38 564	37 273	26 250	—
Mean (dollars)	25 032	—	11 230	23 666	40 694	49 076	43 429	44 892	25 900	—
Families	220	—	43	492	436	446	1 225	349	6	—
Median income (dollars)	20 357	—	16 406	30 571	39 397	45 978	46 250	38 942	26 250	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	188	—	788	822	569	502	1 551	409	13	—
Median income (dollars)	17 976	—	2 749	12 195	25 161	26 571	28 784	29 141	17 679	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	44.1	—	11.3	34.8	58.9	62.2	56.5	54.8	53.8	—
Median income (dollars)	32 266	—	20 795	26 154	30 107	41 571	34 726	34 167	18 750	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	274	—	1 115	918	623	538	1 595	350	—	—
Median income (dollars)	10 345	—	2 500	11 452	9 899	11 379	11 386	14 286	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.6	—	4.4	35.3	28.4	40.9	29.2	38.3	—	—
Median income (dollars)	15 568	—	12 969	19 000	21 328	16 989	20 972	26 429	—	—
Per capita income (dollars)	9 873	—	3 832	12 718	16 384	16 325	18 211	17 345	13 408	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	272	—	401	1 084	582	514	1 721	424	6	—
With earnings	232	—	351	737	478	445	1 456	343	6	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 216	—	11 028	27 357	35 442	46 073	39 282	42 008	25 900	—
With Social Security income	57	—	—	430	185	134	400	142	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 460	—	—	6 427	9 864	9 859	9 441	7 954	—	—
With public assistance income	17	—	8	39	33	—	48	21	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 812	—	1 688	3 131	5 906	4 252	5 863	2 958	—	—
With retirement income	15	—	—	184	151	113	391	89	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 622	—	—	5 160	9 738	13 083	15 429	15 038	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	24 424	—	16 588	33 111	44 855	52 645	49 611	47 591	25 900	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 882	—	20 753	41 768	45 524	63 771	48 366	48 170	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 290	—	14 357	29 564	44 555	43 517	50 450	47 193	25 900	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 504	—	24 583	34 482	47 539	58 408	52 989	48 293	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 007	—	25 500	44 822	46 628	69 898	52 725	49 172	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 236	—	24 000	30 040	47 967	47 586	53 156	47 650	—	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 675	—	10 832	26 641	34 507	25 802	29 301	31 555	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 106	—	16 600	24 030	34 749	10 337	26 395	20 730	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 811	—	8 118	27 484	34 415	31 923	32 398	36 065	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	220	—	43	492	436	446	1 225	349	6	—
Householder worked in 1989	164	—	43	358	337	368	965	274	6	—
With related children under 18 years	104	—	15	169	147	216	521	150	—	—
With related children under 5 years	43	—	15	43	26	76	196	46	—	—
Married-couple families	94	—	18	406	353	367	1 046	324	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	53	—	18	289	287	289	826	257	—	—
With related children under 18 years	21	—	7	128	113	185	412	137	—	—
With related children under 5 years	15	—	7	43	19	68	176	46	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	105	—	25	86	62	67	157	17	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	90	—	25	69	45	67	123	17	—	—
With related children under 18 years	70	—	8	41	29	27	97	13	—	—
With related children under 5 years	22	—	8	—	7	8	20	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	87	—	499	720	185	95	644	86	—	—
Nonfamily householder	52	—	358	592	146	68	496	75	—	—
65 years and over	9	—	—	282	53	17	113	14	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	658	—	599	2 048	1 490	1 538	4 110	1 101	13	—
Persons under 18 years	175	—	25	270	230	432	832	280	—	—
Related children under 18 years	175	—	25	251	230	432	823	280	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	122	—	8	156	198	283	629	212	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	65	—	—	490	293	163	584	134	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	12	—	—	212	49	70	119	50	—	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	27	—	17	18	—	15	7	6	—	—
Percent below poverty level	12.3	—	39.5	3.7	—	3.4	6	1.7	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	12	—	17	7	—	15	7	6	—	—
With related children under 18 years	14	—	—	—	—	15	7	6	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	6	—	—
Married-couple families	6	—	—	18	—	8	7	6	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	6	—	—	7	—	8	7	6	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	6	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	6	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	21	—	17	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	6	—	17	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	14	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	22	—	296	283	17	14	130	9	—	—
Nonfamily householder	10	—	188	217	17	3	79	9	—	—
65 years and over	5	—	—	93	4	6	—	4	—	—
Persons	83	—	333	315	17	66	173	59	—	—
Percent below poverty level	12.6	—	55.6	15.4	1.1	4.3	4.2	5.4	—	—
Persons under 18 years	10	—	—	19	—	22	38	37	—	—
Related children under 18 years	10	—	—	—	—	22	29	37	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	10	—	—	—	—	7	22	19	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	5	—	—	106	4	6	—	4	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	5	—	—	47	4	3	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	26	—	256	131	17	8	98	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	153	—	381	394	50	172	249	88	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	360	—	448	870	148	319	595	167	—	—

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of New Hanover County—Con.								
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 117.01	Tract 117.02	Tract 118	Tract 118.99
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	—	—	2 392	2 134	2 775	1 181	2 324	1 391	—
Less than \$5,000	—	—	88	56	113	46	31	50	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	89	109	187	87	65	85	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	190	150	260	58	139	80	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	542	315	529	153	267	169	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	490	483	449	176	418	243	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	599	575	636	328	603	264	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	332	383	527	226	545	215	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	39	50	65	77	148	124	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	23	13	9	30	108	161	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	31 064	34 154	31 321	38 078	41 495	37 224	—
Mean (dollars)	—	—	33 260	35 414	33 454	40 072	46 743	62 576	—
Families	—	—	1 908	1 727	2 281	948	1 785	690	—
Median income (dollars)	—	—	34 799	35 562	35 094	41 078	43 887	50 466	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	—	2 461	2 113	2 722	1 141	2 351	1 293	—
Median income (dollars)	—	—	20 662	22 674	20 594	28 179	26 484	27 596	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	62.3	66.4	60.1	61.4	60.3	58.5	—
Median income (dollars)	—	—	26 481	27 279	29 684	35 610	32 152	34 050	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	—	2 269	2 003	2 501	1 128	2 050	1 111	—
Median income (dollars)	—	—	10 428	11 416	10 913	10 152	12 171	13 351	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	40.1	45.2	39.2	38.8	33.8	41.3	—
Median income (dollars)	—	—	15 911	16 905	17 316	16 250	20 000	22 819	—
Per capita income (dollars)	—	—	12 216	12 494	11 844	15 372	17 758	30 827	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	—	—	2 392	2 134	2 775	1 181	2 324	1 391	—
With earnings	—	—	2 119	1 899	2 445	997	1 928	1 266	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	—	32 322	35 267	34 145	39 170	45 900	59 053	—
With Social Security income	—	—	467	415	521	300	531	212	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	7 453	7 856	7 026	7 588	8 379	9 423	—
With public assistance income	—	—	99	78	132	48	35	13	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	2 461	2 274	3 901	4 942	2 104	16 499	—
With retirement income	—	—	295	239	341	207	458	154	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	10 278	9 758	8 696	13 044	11 784	12 173	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	—	—	36 556	37 376	35 988	43 800	50 203	91 173	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	35 043	36 975	37 192	42 026	48 120	44 374	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	37 861	37 816	34 609	45 067	51 960	105 764	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	—	38 087	39 757	39 758	47 363	52 822	99 813	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	38 202	39 620	42 547	47 970	53 849	54 660	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	37 998	39 910	36 748	46 984	52 041	109 121	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	24 538	21 668	21 171	17 612	31 181	33 829	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	17 121	19 391	17 792	15 693	19 259	12 829	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	40 991	23 920	25 986	21 516	53 323	60 080	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	—	—	1 908	1 727	2 281	948	1 785	690	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	1 613	1 464	1 954	787	1 527	593	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	951	981	1 284	418	842	164	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	314	361	505	127	322	74	—
Married-couple families	—	—	1 691	1 484	1 803	814	1 570	591	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	1 440	1 281	1 541	672	1 335	504	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	793	846	966	336	696	101	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	265	314	418	96	305	49	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	177	189	388	91	160	81	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	133	141	323	72	145	71	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	135	112	254	61	111	45	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	49	40	63	15	8	15	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	569	579	641	284	643	1 112	—
Nonfamily householder	—	—	484	407	494	233	539	701	—
65 years and over	—	—	84	80	146	94	221	36	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	6 464	6 069	7 573	3 073	5 908	2 897	—
Persons under 18 years	—	—	1 578	1 702	2 127	699	1 331	270	—
Related children under 18 years	—	—	1 572	1 702	2 120	693	1 331	270	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	1 215	1 219	1 550	551	1 026	204	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	563	383	510	269	648	344	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	186	66	181	71	244	92	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	—	79	91	165	37	48	11	—
Percent below poverty level	—	—	4.1	5.3	7.2	3.9	2.7	1.6	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	41	51	96	13	48	11	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	56	70	114	21	48	11	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	42	36	58	8	7	5	—
Married-couple families	—	—	50	47	52	19	17	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	27	26	17	—	17	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	27	36	25	8	17	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	27	20	20	8	7	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	29	31	103	18	31	11	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	14	17	69	13	31	11	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	29	26	79	13	31	11	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	15	16	28	—	—	5	—
Unrelated individuals	—	—	121	78	184	71	41	234	—
Nonfamily householder	—	—	74	36	135	53	15	111	—
65 years and over	—	—	19	6	77	32	8	—	—
Persons	—	—	370	367	711	172	228	254	—
Percent below poverty level	—	—	5.7	6.0	9.4	5.6	3.9	8.8	—
Persons under 18 years	—	—	117	131	266	47	84	9	—
Related children under 18 years	—	—	111	131	259	41	84	9	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	58	87	180	29	77	6	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	44	33	77	32	8	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	15	5	40	4	8	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	154	125	318	72	170	181	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	539	566	847	243	273	361	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	1 914	1 215	2 048	506	725	587	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of New Hanover County—Can.								
	Tract 119.01 (pt.)	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.03 (pt.)	Tract 121.01 (pt.)	Tract 121.02	Tract 122	Tract 123.98
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 402	788	1 282	2 532	90	1 340	2 679	2 283	—
Less than \$5,000	64	31	39	33	7	40	139	134	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	120	70	112	74	—	66	167	223	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	107	101	92	63	12	123	266	252	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	245	217	195	282	14	298	528	471	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	192	115	255	442	7	272	391	459	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	240	163	146	634	10	316	512	351	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	309	60	182	673	6	185	424	277	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	85	17	117	238	13	34	130	60	—
\$100,000 or more	40	14	144	93	21	6	122	56	—
Median (dollars)	33 962	22 845	32 500	42 220	45 417	29 787	31 279	26 060	—
Mean (dollars)	38 614	28 603	52 119	48 242	96 721	33 445	37 122	35 217	—
Families	930	552	959	2 193	65	1 091	2 047	1 475	—
Median income (dollars)	42 244	31 042	42 782	45 470	77 048	31 277	35 026	32 208	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 350	776	1 243	2 540	103	1 326	2 589	2 036	—
Median income (dollars)	23 036	14 932	21 753	30 326	20 804	18 879	20 358	18 917	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.6	54.6	59.2	62.8	58.3	65.1	53.3	50.1	—
Median income (dollars)	35 278	19 704	36 447	37 669	39 167	24 148	28 523	25 324	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 373	760	1 231	2 343	77	1 260	2 325	1 899	—
Median income (dollars)	9 201	9 129	9 647	12 147	10 521	10 598	11 644	8 729	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.2	36.6	39.8	38.8	39.0	45.4	42.1	28.6	—
Median income (dollars)	18 929	16 196	18 378	20 275	14 000	15 880	17 087	14 702	—
Per capita income (dollars)	15 469	11 787	20 060	17 443	39 111	11 735	14 056	15 761	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 402	788	1 282	2 532	90	1 340	2 679	2 283	—
With earnings	1 179	633	1 146	2 253	70	1 241	2 329	1 782	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 918	28 812	48 969	46 771	105 035	32 055	36 477	30 476	—
With Social Security income	408	222	259	484	26	229	605	697	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 033	8 525	6 947	8 862	8 128	6 731	6 900	8 605	—
With public assistance income	8	40	51	21	7	106	182	80	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	9 000	2 395	2 632	7 376	1 471	2 955	2 880	2 887	—
With retirement income	243	126	159	441	17	173	395	455	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	12 264	5 227	13 683	10 292	9 241	8 285	9 674	9 513	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	43 028	31 702	61 346	50 984	126 192	35 782	40 923	44 118	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 148	29 445	53 453	50 611	234 309	35 755	39 340	37 238	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 281	32 934	68 870	51 335	70 876	35 816	42 513	47 385	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 755	32 944	67 180	52 621	126 192	38 917	44 592	47 739	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 997	32 817	58 089	51 551	234 309	39 187	45 168	40 851	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 566	33 027	75 175	53 603	70 876	38 592	44 085	51 003	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 407	29 287	13 117	24 979	—	20 686	17 108	15 101	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 895	7 716	10 927	23 469	—	22 277	15 921	10 632	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 586	35 492	15 644	27 004	—	17 094	20 728	16 959	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	930	552	959	2 193	65	1 091	2 047	1 475	—
Householder worked in 1989	719	402	839	1 850	58	981	1 750	1 150	—
With related children under 18 years	388	221	483	1 087	22	635	1 054	520	—
With related children under 5 years	146	78	177	394	—	171	435	189	—
Married-couple families	794	423	825	1 930	65	886	1 761	1 297	—
Householder worked in 1989	631	286	742	1 653	58	788	1 522	1 022	—
With related children under 18 years	331	171	396	928	22	504	852	432	—
With related children under 5 years	110	72	156	394	—	139	380	181	—
Female householder, no husband present	122	94	112	206	—	114	243	126	—
Householder worked in 1989	74	81	75	150	—	102	197	94	—
With related children under 18 years	51	43	65	137	—	79	183	67	—
With related children under 5 years	36	6	21	—	—	17	49	8	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	601	315	505	459	33	402	899	978	—
Nonfamily householder	472	236	323	339	25	249	632	808	—
65 years and over	74	75	48	45	7	36	185	193	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 177	1 895	3 348	7 000	224	3 825	6 975	5 016	—
Persons under 18 years	602	367	765	1 799	30	1 081	1 722	906	—
Related children under 18 years	602	358	762	1 799	30	1 071	1 706	900	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	423	246	543	1 344	30	798	1 196	695	—
Persons 65 years and over	491	303	260	566	28	193	547	738	—
Persons 75 years and over	77	73	96	151	7	29	118	184	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	46	55	47	43	—	21	138	118	—
Percent below poverty level	4.9	10.0	4.9	2.0	—	1.9	6.7	8.0	—
Householder worked in 1989	28	35	27	24	—	14	99	86	—
With related children under 18 years	40	41	32	23	—	21	120	87	—
With related children under 5 years	20	24	17	—	—	1	57	25	—
Married-couple families	21	42	21	27	—	13	58	56	—
Householder worked in 1989	17	28	6	17	—	6	58	54	—
With related children under 18 years	15	28	6	7	—	13	48	52	—
With related children under 5 years	—	18	6	—	—	1	28	25	—
Female householder, no husband present	25	13	26	16	—	8	66	44	—
Householder worked in 1989	11	7	21	7	—	8	35	32	—
With related children under 18 years	25	13	26	16	—	8	58	35	—
With related children under 5 years	20	6	11	—	—	—	23	—	—
Unrelated individuals	188	84	77	70	14	99	156	220	—
Nonfamily householder	120	43	45	28	14	50	109	163	—
65 years and over	—	16	6	9	7	22	40	46	—
Persons	372	271	205	177	14	189	623	636	—
Percent below poverty level	11.7	14.3	6.1	2.5	6.3	4.9	8.9	12.7	—
Persons under 18 years	91	93	54	28	—	49	241	209	—
Related children under 18 years	91	84	54	28	—	43	241	208	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	65	52	37	28	—	38	155	173	—
Persons 65 years and over	14	43	24	37	7	29	45	51	—
Persons 75 years and over	5	19	18	19	7	22	25	48	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	199	49	91	81	14	74	324	184	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	437	330	372	281	14	356	960	864	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	694	689	741	731	28	1 107	1 997	1 589	—

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County				
		Total	Wilmington city	Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	95 020	95 020	36 130	1 630	1 893	2 119	5 844	5 999
Native	93 688	93 688	35 417	1 594	1 867	2 104	5 742	5 959
Foreign born	1 332	1 332	713	36	26	15	102	40
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	196	196	125	9	6	—	7	7
Persons 5 years and over	89 778	89 778	34 459	1 556	1 785	1 912	5 374	5 534
Speak a language other than English	2 932	2 932	1 238	79	87	58	175	159
Do not speak English "very well"	896	896	460	39	10	15	60	50
In linguistically isolated households	328	328	219	24	6	—	7	7
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	23 521	23 521	9 321	289	848	412	1 505	1 469
Preprimary school	1 390	1 390	388	4	—	23	122	77
Public school	530	530	114	4	—	16	33	46
Elementary or high school	13 417	13 417	4 012	193	50	311	1 053	1 113
Public school	12 366	12 366	3 746	193	42	296	921	1 054
College	8 714	8 714	4 921	92	798	78	330	279
Public college	8 006	8 006	4 635	85	764	67	262	263
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	63 547	63 547	24 106	1 254	753	1 307	3 685	3 727
Less than 9th grade	3 369	3 369	1 822	105	77	240	131	140
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 208	8 208	3 053	181	77	355	451	548
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18 587	18 587	6 382	401	160	430	1 361	1 409
Same college, no degree	13 314	13 314	4 840	238	184	139	827	740
Associate degree	5 159	5 159	1 743	85	59	84	353	395
Bachelor's degree	10 734	10 734	4 422	187	154	42	430	445
Graduate or professional degree	4 176	4 176	1 844	57	42	17	132	50
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.8	81.8	79.8	77.2	79.5	54.5	84.2	81.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.5	23.5	26.0	19.5	26.0	4.5	15.3	13.3
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	958	958	761	838	284	1 344	1 199	1 247
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	89 778	89 778	34 459	1 556	1 785	1 912	5 374	5 534
Same house	41 544	41 544	15 295	854	199	892	2 377	2 863
Different house in United States	47 722	47 722	18 922	702	1 567	1 009	2 977	2 648
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	9 781	9 781	5 197	210	277	411	554	554
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	11 440	11 440	2 552	144	130	100	806	829
Different MSA/PMSA	17 271	17 271	7 072	238	633	236	1 095	731
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 230	9 230	4 101	110	527	262	522	534
Abroad	512	512	242	—	19	11	20	23
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	49 436	49 436	18 170	838	1 288	936	3 085	3 200
Car, truck, or van	46 427	46 427	16 716	785	1 175	865	2 951	3 102
Drove alone	40 678	40 678	14 600	647	1 035	725	2 655	2 622
Carpooled	5 749	5 749	2 116	138	140	140	296	480
Public transportation	139	139	104	11	—	6	6	—
Other means	1 736	1 736	883	23	99	49	28	45
Worked at home	1 134	1 134	467	19	14	16	100	53
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0	18.0	15.2	17.2	12.9	15.6	17.9	20.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	44 733	44 733	16 720	770	1 191	875	2 787	2 888
Central city	30 305	30 305	13 133	545	907	622	1 729	1 544
Outside central city	14 428	14 428	3 587	225	284	253	1 058	1 344
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 703	4 703	1 450	68	97	61	298	312
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	77 949	77 949	30 954	1 403	1 750	1 590	4 420	4 504
In labor force	52 201	52 201	19 174	842	1 388	1 030	3 234	3 320
Employed	49 920	49 920	18 349	834	1 299	951	3 133	3 231
Unemployed	2 100	2 100	735	4	66	79	95	81
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	4.0	3.9	.5	4.8	7.7	2.9	2.4
Females 16 years and over	40 841	40 841	16 921	792	928	907	2 245	2 273
Employed	22 756	22 756	8 734	389	674	430	1 438	1 436
Unemployed	1 107	1 107	415	4	36	56	54	54
With own children under 6 years	4 673	4 673	1 393	78	64	157	399	415
In labor force	2 760	2 760	829	43	48	67	261	187
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 381	6 381	2 033	88	31	153	482	483
In labor force	5 078	5 078	1 582	66	31	113	370	447
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 154	6 154	2 709	78	179	100	332	361
Not enrolled in school	1 098	1 098	432	—	52	56	70	89
Unemployed or not in labor force	377	377	151	—	—	35	13	49
Not high school graduate	549	549	199	—	10	38	14	72
Employed	323	323	124	—	10	13	8	33
Unemployed	98	98	50	—	—	14	—	10
Not in labor force	128	128	25	—	—	11	6	29
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	57 143	57 143	21 803	929	1 520	1 048	3 429	3 440
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	43 363	43 363	15 578	738	917	784	2 801	2 749
50 to 52 weeks	32 119	32 119	11 048	512	539	623	2 219	2 115
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	65 171	65 171	24 196	991	1 630	1 374	3 997	4 055
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 862	1 862	731	82	15	84	128	82
With a mobility limitation	1 030	1 030	444	40	11	48	64	46
In labor force	86	86	39	—	5	—	14	—
With a self-care limitation	1 286	1 286	512	59	9	74	80	56
With a work disability	5 051	5 051	2 075	131	60	280	279	307
In labor force	2 089	2 089	804	61	26	124	112	130
Prevented from working	2 410	2 410	1 023	63	22	144	137	154
Not a work disability	60 120	60 120	22 121	860	1 570	1 094	3 718	3 748
In labor force	48 437	48 437	17 459	723	1 319	870	3 075	3 135
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	11 625	11 625	6 210	408	97	216	417	354
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 247	2 247	1 239	60	21	63	85	58
With a mobility limitation	1 883	1 883	1 012	45	21	63	73	58
With a self-care limitation	1 263	1 263	653	20	—	30	54	36

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in New Hanover County—Con.		Wilmington city, New Hanover County					
	Tract 119.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	5 090	7 819	1 283	1 617	1 893	3 719	2 403	2 119
Native	5 046	7 719	1 264	1 581	1 867	3 640	2 360	2 104
Foreign born	44	100	19	36	26	79	43	15
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	44	10	7	9	6	34	5	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 913	7 291	1 231	1 543	1 785	3 587	2 321	1 912
Speak a language other than English	292	154	31	79	87	138	72	58
Do not speak English "very well"	75	45	15	39	10	94	16	15
In linguistically isolated households	44	32	7	24	6	54	5	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 734	2 065	268	283	848	1 031	386	412
Preprimary school	79	209	9	4	—	6	14	23
Public school	12	69	—	4	—	—	5	16
Elementary or high school	410	1 415	168	187	50	410	198	311
Public school	375	1 320	160	187	42	356	189	296
College	2 245	441	91	92	798	615	174	78
Public college	2 189	386	83	85	764	569	152	67
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 096	5 298	965	1 247	753	2 452	1 789	1 307
Less than 9th grade	45	122	108	105	77	199	172	240
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	152	343	164	174	77	324	207	355
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	474	1 565	229	401	160	677	593	430
Some college, no degree	578	1 028	156	238	184	638	416	139
Associate degree	194	549	74	85	59	130	133	84
Bachelor's degree	498	1 153	190	187	154	374	205	42
Graduate or professional degree	155	538	44	57	42	110	63	17
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.6	91.2	71.8	77.6	79.5	78.7	78.8	54.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	31.2	31.9	24.2	19.6	26.0	19.7	15.0	4.5
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	318	1 137	871	838	284	768	601	1 344
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 913	7 291	1 231	1 543	1 785	3 587	2 321	1 912
Same house	1 344	3 460	572	841	1 199	1 207	854	892
Different house in United States	3 560	3 785	646	702	1 567	2 370	1 461	1 009
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	361	632	214	210	277	696	592	411
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	394	988	95	144	130	294	188	100
Different MSA/PMSA	1 854	1 650	234	238	633	831	389	236
Not in an MSA/PMSA	951	515	103	110	527	549	292	262
Abroad	9	46	13	—	19	10	6	11
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 304	4 182	618	825	1 288	1 999	1 209	936
Car, truck, or van	2 059	4 069	550	772	1 175	1 839	1 113	865
Drove alone	1 809	3 666	448	634	1 035	1 594	961	725
Carpooled	250	403	102	138	140	245	152	140
Public transportation	—	7	5	11	—	7	—	6
Other means	182	50	63	23	99	125	68	49
Worked at home	63	56	—	19	14	28	28	16
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.9	19.2	15.7	17.3	12.9	14.1	13.2	15.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 060	3 829	577	757	1 191	1 861	1 133	875
Central city	1 398	2 730	471	538	907	1 433	949	622
Outside central city	662	1 099	106	219	284	428	184	253
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	244	353	41	68	97	138	76	61
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	4 571	6 051	1 095	1 390	1 750	3 220	2 188	1 590
In labor force	2 531	4 346	669	829	1 388	2 111	1 292	1 030
Employed	2 370	4 196	636	821	1 299	2 034	1 209	951
Unemployed	149	127	33	4	66	77	69	79
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	2.9	4.9	.5	4.8	3.6	5.4	7.7
Females 16 years and over	2 466	3 132	631	792	928	1 716	1 219	907
Employed	1 218	1 926	332	389	674	941	564	430
Unemployed	92	74	7	4	36	52	30	56
With own children under 6 years	162	475	42	78	64	155	74	157
In labor force	111	331	22	43	48	110	51	67
With own children 6 to 17 years only	183	703	66	88	31	184	107	153
In labor force	101	565	53	66	31	136	89	113
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 402	434	63	72	179	188	116	100
Not enrolled in school	44	20	19	—	52	69	42	56
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	6	—	—	—	21	18	35
Not high school graduate	15	12	5	—	10	28	13	38
Employed	15	6	5	—	10	18	—	13
Unemployed	—	6	—	—	—	10	13	14
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 774	4 608	786	916	1 520	2 419	1 352	1 048
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 047	3 532	578	731	917	1 753	1 082	784
50 to 52 weeks	1 133	2 778	390	505	539	1 252	845	623
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 132	5 345	820	978	1 630	2 628	1 510	1 374
With a mobility or self-care limitation	47	108	44	82	15	97	40	84
With a mobility limitation	25	29	9	40	11	50	12	48
In labor force	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	39	102	44	59	9	91	34	74
With a work disability	159	329	87	131	60	256	183	280
In labor force	83	133	41	61	26	104	81	124
Prevented from working	43	136	35	63	22	122	89	144
No work disability	3 973	5 016	733	847	1 570	2 372	1 327	1 094
In labor force	2 366	4 140	616	710	1 319	1 932	1 171	870
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	427	678	275	408	97	521	479	216
With a mobility or self-care limitation	61	170	68	60	21	167	116	63
With a mobility limitation	61	147	58	45	21	108	99	63
With a self-care limitation	34	112	37	20	—	95	71	30

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Can.				Remainder of New Hanover County			
	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 121.02
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	1 128	854	1 085	1 060	5 077	5 504	5 999	6 452
Native	1 111	817	1 085	1 055	5 036	5 420	5 959	6 380
Foreign born	17	37	—	5	41	84	40	72
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	6	—	—	—	7	9
Persons 5 years and over	1 081	825	1 016	978	4 794	5 060	5 534	5 978
Speak a language other than English	24	31	19	17	82	168	159	178
Do not speak English "very well"	7	14	12	9	16	53	50	49
In linguistically isolated households	—	8	6	—	—	—	7	9
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	164	137	137	299	1 078	1 456	1 469	1 513
Preprimary school	6	—	13	45	52	109	77	93
Public school	6	—	—	9	30	33	46	81
Elementary or high school	148	41	42	186	744	1 031	1 113	1 092
Public school	148	41	42	186	722	899	1 054	988
College	10	96	82	68	282	316	279	328
Public college	10	88	73	68	258	248	263	286
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	833	637	897	742	3 554	3 441	3 727	4 275
Less than 9th grade	143	61	153	33	236	108	140	213
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	262	33	109	24	696	404	548	803
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	321	105	129	167	1 379	1 289	1 409	1 392
Same college, no degree	49	143	124	118	555	803	740	878
Associate degree	25	30	81	99	309	320	395	283
Bachelor's degree	28	167	185	217	298	392	445	475
Graduate or professional degree	5	98	116	84	81	125	50	231
Percent high school graduate or higher	51.4	85.2	70.8	92.3	73.8	85.1	81.5	76.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.0	41.6	33.6	40.6	10.7	15.0	13.3	16.5
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 243	395	514	1 321	1 142	1 237	1 247	1 330
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	1 081	825	1 016	978	4 794	5 060	5 534	5 978
Same house	731	273	364	580	2 746	2 261	2 863	2 902
Different house in United States	350	543	637	390	2 042	2 779	2 648	3 022
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	235	166	216	28	335	466	554	457
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	60	53	62	134	838	766	829	1 081
Different MSA/PMSA	38	222	288	210	372	1 031	731	1 044
Not in an MSA/PMSA	17	102	71	18	497	516	534	440
Abroad	—	9	15	8	6	20	23	54
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	573	494	548	512	2 732	2 919	3 200	3 328
Car, truck, or van	532	390	427	505	2 578	2 795	3 102	3 226
Drove alone	454	361	388	453	2 287	2 516	2 622	2 872
Carpooled	78	29	39	52	291	279	480	354
Public transportation	11	—	—	—	15	6	—	—
Other means	19	74	44	7	88	28	45	72
Worked at home	11	30	77	—	51	90	53	30
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.2	10.7	14.0	17.8	18.8	18.1	20.1	21.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	555	461	523	461	2 443	2 644	2 888	3 079
Central city	449	422	469	351	1 328	1 621	1 544	2 150
Outside central city	106	39	54	110	1 115	1 023	1 344	929
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	18	33	25	51	289	275	312	249
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	941	768	991	826	4 143	4 127	4 504	4 988
In labor force	614	517	560	527	2 910	3 068	3 320	3 552
Employed	584	486	548	520	2 739	2 967	3 231	3 379
Unemployed	30	23	12	—	164	95	81	167
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	4.5	2.1	—	5.6	3.1	2.4	4.7
Females 16 years and over	576	401	578	439	2 134	2 079	2 273	2 514
Employed	318	223	249	250	1 166	1 349	1 436	1 475
Unemployed	12	15	12	—	86	54	54	105
With own children under 6 years	42	20	20	42	256	384	415	421
In labor force	23	7	6	35	111	254	187	251
With own children 6 to 17 years only	83	25	20	104	376	468	483	545
In labor force	69	25	20	74	328	356	447	454
Persons 16 to 19 years	56	43	26	48	281	311	361	324
Not enrolled in school	22	9	—	—	35	70	89	82
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	—	—	—	—	13	49	42
Not high school graduate	22	9	—	—	28	14	72	57
Employed	15	9	—	—	28	8	33	20
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6
Not in labor force	7	—	—	—	—	6	29	31
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	623	532	599	562	3 059	3 235	3 440	3 769
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	485	401	483	428	2 563	2 647	2 749	2 972
50 to 52 weeks	389	279	355	356	1 982	2 114	2 115	2 172
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	697	599	718	693	3 535	3 769	4 055	4 485
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25	7	38	—	88	128	82	91
With a mobility limitation	18	7	31	—	39	64	46	72
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
With a self-care limitation	19	7	14	—	54	80	56	54
With a work disability	80	29	116	35	263	265	307	351
In labor force	31	13	23	22	112	112	130	158
Prevented from working	42	16	62	—	119	123	154	185
No work disability	617	570	602	658	3 272	3 504	3 748	4 134
In labor force	533	496	495	498	2 721	2 919	3 135	3 322
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	244	100	273	121	527	352	354	497
With a mobility or self-care limitation	54	32	68	34	103	69	58	121
With a mobility limitation	47	32	68	30	103	62	58	104
With a self-care limitation	28	7	42	24	57	49	36	90

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in New Hanover County				
		Total	Wilmington city	Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	49 920	49 920	18 349	834	1 299	951	3 133	3 231
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 561	6 561	2 228	83	105	42	450	223
Professional specialty occupations	7 494	7 494	3 111	126	198	73	341	335
Technicians and related support occupations	1 960	1 960	639	15	26	20	141	144
Sales occupations	8 188	8 188	3 042	101	229	117	574	550
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 786	6 786	2 506	166	199	175	363	439
Private household occupations	187	187	115	—	28	9	7	11
Protective service occupations	778	778	325	4	22	—	61	41
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 958	4 958	2 147	61	240	124	326	250
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	669	669	157	—	15	—	45	63
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 512	6 512	2 117	157	86	200	391	652
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 664	2 664	962	41	80	81	195	261
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 634	1 634	500	47	27	69	124	122
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 529	1 529	500	33	44	41	115	140
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	38 865	38 865	16 111	747	990	929	2 136	2 188
Less than \$5,000	2 138	2 138	1 331	14	131	174	67	87
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 194	3 194	1 867	83	227	176	103	128
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 501	3 501	1 796	51	178	168	152	233
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 074	7 074	3 221	190	207	154	347	418
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 515	6 515	2 492	193	90	114	503	331
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 365	7 365	2 378	112	85	95	543	492
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 021	6 021	1 900	81	53	41	364	448
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 701	1 701	598	10	13	—	50	42
\$100,000 or more	1 356	1 356	528	13	6	7	7	9
Median (dollars)	30 455	30 455	24 460	27 336	13 651	13 062	33 231	31 076
Mean (dollars)	37 517	37 517	32 876	31 583	19 503	18 989	34 561	33 443
Families	26 159	26 159	8 983	482	269	576	1 716	1 805
Median income (dollars)	37 039	37 039	34 431	29 261	22 279	17 419	34 858	35 497
Per capita income (dollars)	15 490	15 490	14 867	14 406	10 157	8 559	12 619	12 075
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	38 865	38 865	16 111	747	990	929	2 136	2 188
With earnings	32 034	32 034	12 372	542	925	673	1 890	1 933
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 337	36 337	31 612	27 970	18 229	20 912	34 195	34 033
With Social Security income	10 087	10 087	5 107	298	74	255	428	407
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 019	8 019	7 928	8 888	9 446	6 501	8 431	6 976
With public assistance income	1 540	1 540	750	39	16	116	78	101
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 262	3 262	3 069	2 458	833	2 104	2 679	3 951
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	44 685	44 685	43 070	34 790	28 611	24 216	36 675	36 254
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 205	43 205	44 933	29 981	24 526	20 417	35 779	37 595
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 590	48 590	48 584	38 553	39 577	32 221	39 164	39 565
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 629	48 629	54 364	37 641	38 916	29 399	38 666	42 164
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 987	21 987	21 191	23 777	13 003	7 246	21 745	20 759
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 476	16 476	15 176	13 788	12 735	6 398	20 210	19 483
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	26 159	26 159	8 983	482	269	576	1 716	1 805
Householder worked in 1989	21 155	21 155	6 702	338	217	463	1 437	1 563
With related children under 18 years	11 698	11 698	3 609	189	93	348	924	1 013
With related children under 5 years	4 328	4 328	1 294	75	69	151	350	419
Married-couple families	21 957	21 957	7 098	358	138	392	1 456	1 474
Householder worked in 1989	17 923	17 923	5 395	249	104	341	1 229	1 261
With related children under 18 years	9 325	9 325	2 638	129	38	211	778	785
With related children under 5 years	3 686	3 686	998	58	33	60	304	346
Female householder, no husband present	3 322	3 322	1 558	101	77	162	205	262
Householder worked in 1989	2 482	2 482	1 054	66	64	105	165	233
With related children under 18 years	1 943	1 943	834	49	41	124	124	174
With related children under 5 years	545	545	257	17	22	78	40	59
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	16 892	16 892	9 379	344	1 217	398	607	504
Nonfamily householder	12 706	12 706	7 128	265	721	353	420	383
65 years and over	3 502	3 502	2 296	114	24	115	77	96
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	92 154	92 154	34 296	1 630	1 893	2 098	5 835	5 903
Persons under 18 years	19 115	19 115	5 830	260	150	553	1 575	1 660
Related children under 18 years	18 993	18 993	5 766	260	150	548	1 575	1 653
Related children 5 to 17 years	13 812	13 812	4 129	186	42	350	1 105	1 188
Persons 65 years and over	11 625	11 625	6 210	408	97	216	417	354
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	1 362	1 362	586	24	44	137	92	107
Percent below poverty level	5.2	5.2	6.5	5.0	16.4	23.8	5.4	5.9
Householder worked in 1989	849	849	351	16	39	81	51	62
With related children under 18 years	944	944	369	24	16	106	64	64
With related children under 5 years	447	447	182	8	16	70	36	48
Married-couple families	552	552	163	—	—	25	41	44
Householder worked in 1989	359	359	102	—	—	17	26	17
With related children under 18 years	332	332	70	—	—	17	30	25
With related children under 5 years	187	187	37	—	—	10	20	20
Female householder, no husband present	726	726	378	19	31	95	38	63
Householder worked in 1989	441	441	208	11	26	47	17	45
With related children under 18 years	579	579	282	19	16	81	26	39
With related children under 5 years	252	252	137	8	16	52	16	28
Unrelated individuals	4 454	4 454	2 929	27	626	166	95	140
Nonfamily householder	2 769	2 769	1 865	27	309	142	46	91
65 years and over	786	786	563	14	—	48	11	51
Persons	8 692	8 692	4 633	105	729	562	383	477
Percent below poverty level	9.4	9.4	13.5	6.4	38.5	26.8	6.6	8.1
Persons under 18 years	2 006	2 006	777	54	29	184	126	165
Related children under 18 years	1 912	1 912	718	54	29	184	126	158
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 303	1 303	464	46	6	87	82	100
Persons 65 years and over	1 023	1 023	667	14	—	73	38	51
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 077	4 077	2 204	60	394	296	132	258
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	11 943	11 943	6 185	164	907	774	591	589

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in New Hanover County—Con.		Wilmington city, New Hanover County					
	Tract 119.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 370	4 196	636	821	1 299	2 034	1 209	951
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	317	680	75	83	105	256	134	42
Professional specialty occupations	355	958	121	126	198	275	186	73
Technicians and related support occupations	83	170	10	15	26	91	121	20
Sales occupations	564	610	109	95	229	394	145	117
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	300	704	66	166	199	265	150	175
Private household occupations	35	7	—	—	28	—	—	9
Protective service occupations	34	80	11	4	22	27	28	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	377	225	79	61	240	310	109	124
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	69	9	—	15	10	15	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	150	344	108	157	86	183	146	200
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	46	138	17	41	80	122	74	81
Transportation and material moving occupations	28	109	18	40	27	26	38	69
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	74	102	13	33	44	75	63	41
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 631	2 823	591	741	990	1 816	1 180	929
Less than \$5,000	202	33	61	14	131	137	87	174
\$5,000 to \$9,999	163	91	53	83	227	241	102	176
\$10,000 to \$14,999	127	72	68	51	178	189	143	168
\$15,000 to \$24,999	255	322	183	190	207	379	266	154
\$25,000 to \$34,999	231	488	49	187	90	385	230	114
\$35,000 to \$49,999	228	655	70	112	85	314	247	95
\$50,000 to \$74,999	309	780	62	81	53	131	94	41
\$75,000 to \$99,999	76	250	24	10	13	32	—	—
\$100,000 or more	40	132	21	13	6	8	11	7
Median (dollars)	27 883	43 032	19 258	27 519	13 651	24 059	24 726	13 062
Mean (dollars)	33 811	49 099	36 860	31 629	19 503	26 041	27 568	18 989
Families	878	2 416	332	476	269	857	620	576
Median income (dollars)	42 552	46 589	24 792	29 432	22 279	27 926	32 339	17 419
Per capita income (dollars)	11 699	17 785	16 948	14 414	10 157	12 639	13 646	8 559
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 631	2 823	591	741	990	1 816	1 180	929
With earnings	1 396	2 493	467	536	925	1 452	837	673
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 149	47 457	25 508	27 993	18 229	26 430	27 726	20 912
With Social Security income	365	574	200	298	74	521	422	255
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 383	8 693	8 195	8 888	9 446	6 827	8 212	6 501
With public assistance income	8	25	39	39	16	94	54	116
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	9 000	6 937	2 308	2 458	833	4 145	2 312	2 104
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	43 701	52 497	38 020	34 902	28 611	29 699	34 835	24 216
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 422	54 207	37 333	29 981	24 526	29 251	32 876	20 417
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 864	53 760	40 454	38 553	39 577	33 766	37 895	32 221
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 515	55 160	42 208	37 641	38 916	38 485	36 788	29 399
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 117	26 718	40 058	23 777	13 003	13 536	23 486	7 246
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 895	24 716	—	13 788	12 735	12 566	20 447	6 398
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	878	2 416	332	476	269	857	620	576
Householder worked in 1989	706	2 013	245	332	217	680	404	463
With related children under 18 years	360	1 163	119	189	93	376	201	348
With related children under 5 years	153	427	40	75	69	136	85	151
Married-couple families	762	2 168	252	358	138	644	486	392
Householder worked in 1989	611	1 822	203	249	104	515	332	341
With related children under 18 years	308	1 019	94	129	38	228	148	211
With related children under 5 years	117	427	34	58	33	102	79	60
Female householder, no husband present	102	187	50	101	77	196	126	162
Householder worked in 1989	81	140	21	66	64	148	72	105
With related children under 18 years	46	118	6	49	41	139	53	124
With related children under 5 years	36	—	6	17	22	34	6	78
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 023	528	343	344	1 217	1 355	698	398
Nanfamily householder	753	407	259	265	721	959	560	353
65 years and over	74	62	91	114	24	225	221	115
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 435	7 804	1 277	1 617	1 893	3 648	2 218	2 098
Persons under 18 years	555	1 985	196	260	150	564	259	553
Related children under 18 years	555	1 985	196	260	150	564	259	548
Related children 5 to 17 years	378	1 457	144	186	42	432	177	350
Persons 65 years and over	427	678	275	408	97	521	479	216
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	44	34	30	24	44	105	13	137
Percent below poverty level	5.0	1.4	9.0	5.0	16.4	12.3	2.1	23.8
Householder worked in 1989	35	24	19	16	39	67	—	81
With related children under 18 years	31	14	4	24	16	85	6	106
With related children under 5 years	20	—	—	8	16	19	—	70
Married-couple families	17	27	8	—	—	20	—	25
Householder worked in 1989	17	17	8	—	—	12	—	17
With related children under 18 years	11	7	—	—	—	12	—	17
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Female householder, no husband present	27	7	12	19	31	85	13	95
Householder worked in 1989	18	7	5	11	26	55	—	47
With related children under 18 years	20	7	—	19	16	73	6	81
With related children under 5 years	20	—	—	8	16	19	—	52
Unrelated individuals	476	76	90	27	626	397	177	166
Nanfamily householder	300	31	63	27	309	222	130	142
65 years and over	—	15	33	14	—	40	79	48
Persons	636	159	156	105	729	711	206	562
Percent below poverty level	18.5	2.0	12.2	6.5	38.5	19.5	9.3	26.8
Persons under 18 years	68	22	4	54	29	152	11	184
Related children under 18 years	68	22	4	54	29	152	11	184
Related children 5 to 17 years	42	22	4	46	6	123	11	87
Persons 65 years and over	—	34	47	14	—	45	84	73
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	429	81	51	60	394	362	76	296
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	717	272	278	164	907	829	273	774

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.				Remainder of New Hanover County			
	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 121.02
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	584	486	548	520	2 739	2 967	3 231	3 379
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	48	59	145	77	284	411	223	334
Professional specialty occupations	21	158	107	135	261	323	335	419
Technicians and related support occupations	6	9	44	29	111	128	144	108
Sales occupations	60	70	112	77	360	555	550	516
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	97	57	58	100	416	337	439	467
Private household occupations	6	—	—	7	—	7	11	9
Protective service occupations	20	—	12	7	28	52	41	62
Service occupations, except protective and household	70	81	26	19	148	326	250	348
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	13	—	—	13	19	41	63	82
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	100	22	7	41	543	365	652	538
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	92	13	29	6	303	187	261	214
Transportation and material moving occupations	33	—	8	9	183	124	122	165
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18	17	—	—	83	111	140	117
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	596	387	677	371	1 938	1 970	2 188	2 491
Less than \$5,000	54	11	167	—	71	56	87	129
\$5,000 to \$9,999	133	28	166	26	89	91	128	160
\$10,000 to \$14,999	107	62	51	9	132	135	233	240
\$15,000 to \$24,999	162	89	75	40	412	300	418	480
\$25,000 to \$34,999	78	56	64	56	379	457	331	365
\$35,000 to \$49,999	55	84	25	38	489	524	492	497
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7	32	93	125	313	350	448	375
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	18	9	38	30	50	42	123
\$100,000 or more	—	7	27	39	23	7	9	122
Median (dollars)	15 139	25 230	10 382	52 253	31 673	34 007	31 076	31 539
Mean (dollars)	17 591	30 437	25 217	55 935	34 349	35 348	33 443	37 312
Families	301	140	175	303	1 524	1 589	1 805	1 904
Median income (dollars)	19 076	28 889	46 719	56 000	36 382	35 632	35 497	35 282
Per capita income (dollars)	9 364	14 551	15 543	19 807	13 233	12 649	12 075	14 419
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	596	387	677	371	1 938	1 970	2 188	2 491
With earnings	442	324	398	311	1 689	1 756	1 933	2 172
Mean earnings (dollars)	19 406	27 728	31 282	54 975	33 363	35 024	34 033	36 394
With Social Security income	222	97	283	99	33 363	415	407	539
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 498	7 863	5 693	7 575	7 846	8 273	6 976	7 255
With public assistance income	21	10	94	4	66	67	101	166
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 448	3 756	1 759	4 632	2 268	2 501	3 951	2 898
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	21 500	37 198	52 193	62 997	37 992	37 412	36 254	41 157
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 726	34 194	77 063	78 874	38 032	36 431	37 595	39 966
Married-couple families (dollars)	22 631	37 065	61 756	63 239	38 951	39 583	39 565	44 703
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 460	38 211	119 687	79 857	40 428	38 865	42 164	45 471
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 187	44 252	11 043	—	30 256	21 866	20 759	17 006
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 285	33 750	6 860	—	18 744	19 939	19 483	15 929
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	301	140	175	303	1 524	1 589	1 805	1 904
Householder worked in 1989	181	128	137	234	1 264	1 352	1 563	1 631
With related children under 18 years	141	68	45	142	669	890	1 013	977
With related children under 5 years	40	17	20	41	241	337	419	401
Married-couple families	191	106	142	299	1 380	1 383	1 474	1 659
Householder worked in 1989	121	94	128	230	1 157	1 191	1 261	1 433
With related children under 18 years	89	49	28	138	577	771	785	799
With related children under 5 years	22	17	12	41	208	297	346	357
Female householder, no husband present	91	27	33	—	104	165	262	223
Householder worked in 1989	41	27	9	—	67	132	233	184
With related children under 18 years	39	12	17	—	69	103	174	170
With related children under 5 years	18	—	8	—	33	40	59	44
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	312	355	611	79	487	553	504	812
Nonfamily householder	295	247	502	68	414	381	383	587
65 years and over	129	53	195	17	76	96	96	168
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 128	793	1 085	1 055	4 980	5 495	5 908	6 384
Persons under 18 years	222	86	111	275	1 025	1 528	1 660	1 589
Related children under 18 years	222	86	111	275	1 019	1 528	1 653	1 573
Related children 5 to 17 years	175	57	42	193	742	1 084	1 188	1 116
Persons 65 years and over	244	100	273	121	527	352	354	497
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	41	14	23	—	61	79	107	132
Percent below poverty level	13.6	10.0	13.1	—	4.0	5.0	5.9	6.9
Householder worked in 1989	19	14	6	—	23	45	62	93
With related children under 18 years	30	8	8	—	64	64	64	114
With related children under 5 years	18	8	8	—	24	36	48	51
Married-couple families	13	14	10	—	41	35	44	58
Householder worked in 1989	7	14	6	—	18	20	17	58
With related children under 18 years	7	8	—	—	18	30	25	48
With related children under 5 years	—	8	—	—	18	20	20	28
Female householder, no husband present	28	—	13	—	20	31	63	66
Householder worked in 1989	12	—	—	—	5	17	45	35
With related children under 18 years	23	—	8	—	20	26	39	58
With related children under 5 years	18	—	8	—	6	16	28	23
Unrelated individuals	58	84	238	6	113	78	140	131
Nonfamily householder	52	25	196	3	66	36	91	84
65 years and over	30	7	102	6	11	6	51	23
Persons	185	151	317	6	299	333	477	592
Percent below poverty level	16.4	19.0	29.2	.6	6.0	6.1	8.1	9.3
Persons under 18 years	64	15	34	—	85	126	165	241
Related children under 18 years	64	15	34	—	79	126	158	241
Related children 5 to 17 years	43	—	18	—	49	82	100	155
Persons 65 years and over	45	7	111	6	36	33	51	28
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	85	31	139	—	127	125	258	316
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	266	207	398	38	412	526	589	929

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in New Hanover County				
		Total	Wilmington city	Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	24 038	24 038	18 785	2 940	482	425	846	1 730
Native	23 965	23 965	18 743	2 940	482	425	846	1 714
Foreign born	73	73	42	-	-	-	-	16
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	70	70	52	5	-	-	-	8
Persons 5 years and over	21 919	21 919	16 954	2 656	458	316	765	1 625
Speak a language other than English	747	747	535	113	-	-	22	88
Do not speak English "very well"	268	268	145	11	-	-	10	4
In linguistically isolated households	79	79	61	5	-	-	-	8
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	7 426	7 426	5 589	1 190	149	79	352	583
Preprimary school	511	511	394	47	19	-	30	38
Public school	323	323	285	24	11	-	18	-
Elementary or high school	5 503	5 503	4 206	984	85	50	253	350
Public school	5 402	5 402	4 127	962	85	50	245	328
College	1 412	1 412	989	159	45	29	69	195
Public college	1 228	1 228	870	122	39	29	55	167
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	13 700	13 700	10 546	1 414	271	166	455	1 062
Less than 9th grade	1 862	1 862	1 577	229	7	8	11	104
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3 473	3 473	2 915	350	14	16	43	188
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3 826	3 826	2 968	437	96	70	171	292
Some college, no degree	2 305	2 305	1 723	249	93	43	98	162
Associate degree	839	839	517	98	23	17	48	115
Bachelor's degree	1 047	1 047	623	40	15	12	73	157
Graduate or professional degree	348	348	223	11	23	-	11	44
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.1	61.1	57.4	59.1	92.3	85.5	88.1	72.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.2	10.2	8.0	3.6	14.0	7.2	18.5	18.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 440	1 440	1 461	1 744	773	1 076	1 193	1 421
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	21 919	21 919	16 954	2 656	458	316	765	1 625
Same house	11 248	11 248	8 199	1 335	201	18	249	1 076
Different house in United States	10 581	10 581	8 691	1 305	244	298	516	532
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	6 210	6 210	5 514	845	111	213	302	235
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	950	950	496	116	23	17	92	104
Different MSA/PMSA	2 242	2 242	1 748	213	71	51	36	153
Not in on MSA/PMSA	1 179	1 179	933	131	39	17	86	40
Abroad	90	90	64	16	13	-	-	17
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	9 518	9 518	7 031	955	291	198	387	819
Car, truck, or van	7 962	7 962	5 595	774	274	173	371	756
Drove alone	5 980	5 980	4 134	546	238	135	307	592
Carpooled	1 982	1 982	1 461	228	36	38	64	164
Public transportation	737	737	728	98	12	16	-	9
Other means	749	749	661	65	5	9	16	32
Worked at home	70	70	47	18	-	-	-	22
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.9	18.9	18.1	21.2	13.5	16.4	18.4	20.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	8 829	8 829	6 599	898	279	191	329	735
Central city	6 754	6 754	5 424	771	222	145	180	365
Outside central city	2 075	2 075	1 175	127	57	46	149	370
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	689	689	432	57	12	7	58	84
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	17 277	17 277	13 417	1 878	362	279	575	1 302
In labor force	10 818	10 818	8 156	1 119	298	227	431	844
Employed	9 632	9 632	7 138	968	286	198	408	819
Unemployed	1 101	1 101	967	144	7	29	15	20
Percent of civilian labor force	10.3	10.3	11.9	12.9	2.4	12.8	3.5	2.4
Females 16 years and over	9 857	9 857	7 851	1 101	202	180	344	623
Employed	5 032	5 032	3 794	544	141	112	242	413
Unemployed	669	669	600	88	7	22	4	-
With own children under 6 years	1 603	1 603	1 343	167	26	79	53	103
In labor force	1 088	1 088	890	105	26	51	50	70
With own children 6 to 17 years only	2 062	2 062	1 534	326	24	14	117	130
In labor force	1 641	1 641	1 188	221	24	14	80	107
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 741	1 741	1 358	272	-	36	80	101
Not enrolled in school	323	323	279	18	-	23	16	15
Unemployed or not in labor force	187	187	182	18	-	-	4	-
Not high school graduate	174	174	148	12	-	-	8	8
Employed	47	47	26	-	-	-	4	8
Unemployed	28	28	28	-	-	-	4	-
Not in labor force	99	99	94	12	-	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	11 352	11 352	8 479	1 144	327	219	442	940
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	8 384	8 384	6 137	792	262	166	378	735
50 to 52 weeks	5 504	5 504	3 890	562	152	132	296	489
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	14 211	14 211	11 001	1 689	323	271	536	1 018
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 387	1 387	1 184	128	27	8	12	118
With a mobility limitation	590	590	505	45	5	-	6	54
In labor force	156	156	143	18	-	-	-	13
With a self-care limitation	1 114	1 114	958	115	22	8	12	87
With a work disability	1 583	1 583	1 368	238	10	31	38	110
In labor force	369	369	288	71	5	8	14	47
Prevented from working	1 146	1 146	1 021	160	5	17	24	63
No work disability	12 628	12 628	9 633	1 451	313	240	498	908
In labor force	10 041	10 041	7 552	1 016	280	219	409	743
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	2 652	2 652	2 242	182	34	8	31	156
With a mobility or self-care limitation	813	813	686	86	7	-	6	46
With a mobility limitation	668	668	547	78	7	-	6	40
With a self-care limitation	550	550	488	70	-	-	6	29

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County—Con.		Wilmington city, New Hanover County							
	Tract 119.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 110
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	440	676	2 135	2 424	2 940	482	589	656	425	993
Native	440	670	2 129	2 411	2 940	482	589	656	425	979
Foreign born	—	6	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	14
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	11	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	421	601	1 970	2 271	2 656	458	513	593	316	761
Speak a language other than English	34	11	103	70	113	—	42	—	—	11
Do not speak English "very well"	26	—	18	28	11	—	17	—	—	6
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	11	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	240	193	511	652	1 190	149	130	222	79	270
Preprimary school	17	23	41	33	47	19	41	21	—	25
Public school	9	15	24	33	24	11	41	8	—	19
Elementary or high school	37	145	391	491	984	85	76	124	50	235
Public school	37	137	383	484	962	85	76	117	50	235
College	186	25	79	128	159	45	13	77	29	10
Public college	178	25	79	116	122	39	13	64	29	5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	174	370	1 249	1 578	1 414	271	330	423	166	381
Less than 9th grade	23	14	209	188	229	7	14	15	8	21
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	63	47	422	488	350	14	58	42	16	97
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25	180	337	438	437	96	84	118	70	135
Some college, no degree	34	78	144	230	249	93	85	102	43	82
Associate degree	8	11	52	47	98	23	18	39	17	20
Bachelor's degree	8	28	67	115	40	15	47	94	12	26
Graduate or professional degree	13	12	18	72	11	23	24	13	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.6	83.5	49.5	57.2	59.1	92.3	78.2	86.5	85.5	69.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.1	10.8	6.8	11.9	3.6	14.0	21.5	25.3	7.2	6.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	425	1 489	1 707	1 219	1 744	773	1 168	1 390	1 076	1 890
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	421	601	1 970	2 271	2 656	458	513	593	316	761
Same house	133	297	1 181	1 329	1 335	201	169	55	18	119
Different house in United States	279	304	789	942	1 305	244	318	538	298	642
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	24	152	503	607	845	111	120	343	213	443
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	58	44	36	25	116	23	65	14	17	—
Different MSA/PMSA	89	45	197	248	213	71	108	106	51	121
Not in on MSA/PMSA	108	63	53	62	131	39	25	75	17	78
Abroad	9	—	—	—	16	13	26	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	183	343	728	1 110	955	291	289	303	198	278
Car, truck, or van	149	334	472	978	774	274	261	271	173	221
Drove alone	122	268	304	722	546	238	205	212	135	137
Carpooled	27	66	168	256	228	36	56	59	38	84
Public transportation	—	9	108	63	98	12	—	6	16	17
Other means	34	—	133	64	65	5	28	26	9	35
Worked at home	—	—	15	5	18	—	—	—	—	5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0	22.4	16.6	17.5	21.2	13.5	20.2	15.2	16.4	16.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	166	310	689	1 033	898	279	259	284	191	259
Central city	133	215	588	837	771	222	202	253	145	205
Outside central city	33	95	101	196	127	57	57	31	46	54
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	17	33	39	77	57	12	30	19	7	19
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	384	467	1 608	1 869	1 878	362	406	467	279	529
In labor force	250	350	860	1 216	1 119	298	353	335	227	341
Employed	175	343	740	1 134	968	286	316	306	198	285
Unemployed	67	—	120	75	144	7	31	25	29	52
Percent of civilian labor force	27.7	—	14.0	6.2	12.9	2.4	8.9	7.6	12.8	15.4
Females 16 years and over	265	257	846	1 022	1 101	202	231	312	180	363
Employed	122	182	380	560	544	141	170	212	112	177
Unemployed	67	—	47	49	88	7	22	14	22	45
With own children under 6 years	16	36	120	136	167	26	88	55	79	179
In labor force	16	28	42	130	105	26	76	35	51	109
With own children 6 to 17 years only	23	90	162	197	326	24	20	80	14	62
In labor force	23	84	148	168	221	24	20	74	14	37
Persons 16 to 19 years	87	31	180	162	272	—	—	25	36	55
Not enrolled in school	—	7	87	19	18	—	—	5	23	16
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	70	19	18	—	—	—	—	5
Not high school graduate	—	—	70	7	12	—	—	—	—	16
Employed	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Unemployed	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	54	—	12	—	—	—	—	5
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	280	386	985	1 237	1 144	327	361	346	219	399
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	139	307	707	998	792	262	307	323	166	291
50 to 52 weeks	67	247	385	688	562	152	244	201	132	135
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	322	409	1 238	1 520	1 689	323	378	400	271	502
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25	14	131	275	128	27	29	5	8	27
With a mobility limitation	—	7	92	95	45	5	21	5	—	21
In labor force	—	—	28	50	18	—	21	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	25	7	57	252	115	22	8	5	8	22
With a work disability	6	34	153	158	238	10	41	30	31	59
In labor force	—	17	16	26	71	5	30	18	8	6
Prevented from working	6	17	137	132	160	5	11	12	17	53
No work disability	316	375	1 085	1 362	1 451	313	337	370	240	443
In labor force	242	326	783	1 130	1 016	280	317	313	219	331
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	54	51	327	327	182	34	8	22	8	23
With a mobility or self-care limitation	17	6	47	93	86	7	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	17	6	35	66	78	7	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	14	—	29	77	70	—	—	—	—	—

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.					Remainder of New Hanover County			
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 121.02
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 127	1 420	625	1 586	482	1 398	514	1 730	504
Native	3 118	1 420	625	1 586	482	1 398	514	1 714	504
Foreign born	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	30	—	6	—	—	10	—	8	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 856	1 303	540	1 499	407	1 332	483	1 625	460
Speak a language other than English	99	15	6	39	11	43	10	88	30
Do not speak English "very well"	51	8	6	—	—	28	10	41	18
In linguistically isolated households	39	—	6	—	—	10	—	8	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	949	259	146	454	140	594	186	583	129
Preprimary school	37	14	35	44	17	7	16	38	15
Public school	29	7	27	39	9	7	4	—	—
Elementary or high school	832	217	87	367	98	501	139	350	69
Public school	832	217	87	348	90	501	139	328	69
College	80	28	24	43	25	86	31	195	45
Public college	56	28	24	43	25	79	31	167	45
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 804	966	378	962	242	709	317	1 062	350
Less than 9th grade	362	215	23	249	14	57	4	104	41
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	592	227	195	345	36	70	23	188	113
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	497	255	96	193	90	197	120	292	68
Some college, no degree	220	144	50	107	62	190	64	162	58
Associate degree	80	66	6	32	—	86	34	115	18
Bachelor's degree	41	34	8	36	28	109	61	157	36
Graduate or professional degree	12	25	—	—	12	—	11	44	16
Percent high school graduate or higher	47.1	54.2	42.3	38.3	79.3	82.1	91.5	72.5	56.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.9	6.1	2.1	3.7	16.5	15.4	22.7	18.9	14.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 693	1 470	1 155	1 745	990	1 446	1 058	1 421	655
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 856	1 303	540	1 499	407	1 332	483	1 625	460
Some house	1 624	843	142	822	222	873	198	1 076	360
Different house in United States	1 232	460	398	677	185	459	285	532	100
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	921	322	253	466	75	169	114	235	32
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	40	32	40	25	8	139	71	104	28
Different MSA/PMSA	229	54	36	91	39	102	14	153	40
Not in MSA/PMSA	42	52	69	95	63	49	86	40	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	982	481	225	471	250	675	236	819	259
Car, truck, or van	698	349	152	343	241	650	234	756	259
Drove alone	521	255	100	247	175	520	190	592	181
Carpooled	177	94	52	96	66	130	44	164	78
Public transportation	176	91	44	88	9	—	—	9	—
Other means	108	41	29	40	—	25	2	32	—
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.6	18.5	17.6	21.6	20.5	21.3	17.6	20.0	24.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	939	438	216	434	241	639	197	735	227
Central city	831	352	205	316	171	399	97	365	163
Outside central city	108	86	11	118	70	240	100	370	64
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	43	43	9	37	9	36	39	84	32
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 266	1 126	467	1 166	326	934	375	1 302	391
In labor force	1 184	576	263	621	250	735	271	844	265
Employed	990	481	236	483	250	669	257	819	259
Unemployed	194	95	27	125	—	60	6	20	6
Percent of civilian labor force	16.4	16.5	10.3	20.6	—	8.2	2.3	2.4	2.3
Females 16 years and over	1 384	639	323	656	183	465	220	623	244
Employed	510	222	121	227	132	310	136	413	138
Unemployed	137	37	27	67	—	27	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	205	83	69	77	27	61	29	103	36
In labor force	114	51	59	41	19	42	26	70	29
With own children 6 to 17 years only	273	63	42	160	49	162	78	130	21
In labor force	191	39	36	125	43	141	55	107	21
Persons 16 to 19 years	257	94	30	103	18	123	43	101	29
Not enrolled in school	39	27	8	29	—	—	8	15	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	23	27	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	18	5	—	16	—	—	4	8	—
Employed	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	—
Unemployed	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	13	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 182	624	238	582	278	791	287	940	275
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	725	393	180	391	212	597	247	735	227
50 to 52 weeks	410	258	51	266	176	442	182	489	162
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 766	755	393	866	284	882	336	1 018	334
With a mobility or self-care limitation	374	36	26	81	14	47	12	118	16
With a mobility limitation	139	23	9	36	7	8	6	54	16
In labor force	19	7	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
With a self-care limitation	311	21	26	81	7	39	12	87	8
With a work disability	278	91	62	163	34	40	31	110	16
In labor force	45	18	8	20	17	9	14	47	—
Prevented from working	215	73	44	131	17	22	17	63	16
No work disability	1 488	664	331	703	250	842	305	908	318
In labor force	1 118	506	255	547	233	720	249	743	265
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	500	371	74	287	42	36	31	156	50
With a mobility or self-care limitation	196	125	37	85	6	—	6	46	22
With a mobility limitation	145	113	19	74	6	—	6	40	22
With a self-care limitation	137	78	23	74	—	—	6	29	7

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts /8NA's in New Hanover County				
		Total	Wilmington city	Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	9 632	9 632	7 138	968	286	198	408	819
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	544	544	380	52	7	16	20	46
Professional specialty occupations	917	917	531	34	33	6	67	154
Technicians and related support occupations	308	308	189	26	7	8	12	38
Sales occupations	790	790	672	86	45	45	48	41
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 175	1 175	775	113	53	44	71	137
Private household occupations	204	204	182	11	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	200	200	146	5	11	7	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	2 012	2 012	1 713	292	44	22	61	101
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	113	113	105	18	—	9	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	856	856	649	120	8	—	37	63
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 254	1 254	886	110	39	30	59	113
Transportation and material moving occupations	574	574	384	43	18	11	18	81
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	685	685	526	58	21	—	15	45
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	8 662	8 662	6 985	847	225	205	257	558
Less than \$5,000	1 543	1 543	1 484	132	21	77	8	26
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1 532	1 532	1 405	196	15	17	25	59
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 195	1 195	1 016	111	23	34	40	27
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1 665	1 665	1 309	183	65	21	34	111
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 228	1 228	891	82	48	27	50	102
\$35,000 to \$49,999	924	924	591	107	34	29	61	138
\$50,000 to \$74,999	419	419	232	21	8	—	33	79
\$75,000 to \$99,999	138	138	51	15	11	—	—	16
\$100,000 or more	18	18	6	—	—	—	6	—
Median (dollars)	15 290	15 290	12 550	14 031	21 776	11 328	28 917	31 288
Mean (dollars)	20 387	20 387	17 400	19 049	26 092	15 092	31 001	32 811
Families	6 022	6 022	4 677	700	110	117	218	463
Median income (dollars)	18 058	18 058	14 768	14 423	26 000	5 000	27 115	33 958
Per capita income (dollars)	7 520	7 520	6 659	5 502	12 512	7 269	9 939	10 652
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	8 662	8 662	6 985	847	225	205	257	558
With earnings	6 601	6 601	5 133	653	198	162	228	483
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 908	21 908	18 576	19 789	23 805	16 548	32 328	33 858
With Social Security income	2 409	2 409	2 018	202	39	8	44	114
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 776	5 776	5 755	4 963	7 116	6 252	4 340	7 204
With public assistance income	1 788	1 788	1 679	15	17	50	17	31
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 004	3 004	3 037	3 625	2 104	2 169	1 951	3 738
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	23 018	23 018	19 416	19 934	31 294	12 560	30 172	34 996
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 165	21 165	17 193	17 458	32 464	9 707	31 004	35 755
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 965	32 965	28 251	30 796	33 334	29 945	41 407	40 881
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 761	34 761	30 054	31 541	41 895	40 799	43 697	45 022
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 723	13 723	13 094	13 708	26 492	4 197	15 599	22 028
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 608	10 608	10 005	7 596	14 950	4 197	12 724	13 813
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	6 022	6 022	4 677	700	110	117	218	463
Householder worked in 1989	4 301	4 301	3 186	461	104	71	178	384
With related children under 18 years	3 953	3 953	3 083	513	48	99	154	264
With related children under 5 years	1 541	1 541	1 327	182	15	78	47	79
Married-couple families	2 797	2 797	1 830	255	68	38	116	316
Householder worked in 1989	2 262	2 262	1 417	219	68	28	99	273
With related children under 18 years	1 573	1 573	955	180	26	20	89	174
With related children under 5 years	577	577	424	53	7	6	25	65
Female householder, no husband present	2 914	2 914	2 584	402	36	79	89	126
Householder worked in 1989	1 838	1 838	1 612	216	30	43	66	90
With related children under 18 years	2 228	2 228	2 003	314	22	79	58	80
With related children under 5 years	889	889	850	115	8	72	22	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	3 477	3 477	3 044	213	130	121	59	121
Nonfamily householder	2 640	2 640	2 308	147	115	88	39	95
65 years and over	1 008	1 008	890	30	20	8	12	50
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	23 388	23 388	18 400	2 935	482	415	809	1 607
Persons under 18 years	7 456	7 456	5 930	1 209	120	142	278	459
Related children under 18 years	7 451	7 451	5 925	1 209	120	142	278	459
Related children 5 to 17 years	5 418	5 418	4 174	925	96	43	220	354
Persons 65 years and over	2 652	2 652	2 242	182	34	8	31	156
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	1 807	1 807	1 699	276	—	71	26	58
Percent below poverty level	30.0	30.0	36.3	39.4	—	60.7	11.9	12.5
Householder worked in 1989	931	931	866	118	—	35	12	34
With related children under 18 years	1 533	1 533	1 439	230	—	71	20	50
With related children under 5 years	757	757	732	100	—	64	—	10
Married-couple families	231	231	207	33	—	—	12	8
Householder worked in 1989	124	124	118	24	—	—	6	—
With related children under 18 years	145	145	135	33	—	—	6	—
With related children under 5 years	75	75	75	12	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	1 497	1 497	1 429	226	—	71	14	40
Householder worked in 1989	780	780	737	94	—	35	6	24
With related children under 18 years	1 356	1 356	1 288	197	—	71	14	40
With related children under 5 years	666	666	657	88	—	64	—	—
Unrelated individuals	1 390	1 390	1 286	108	21	30	5	44
Nonfamily householder	1 039	1 039	947	74	21	14	—	44
65 years and over	562	562	497	22	13	—	—	26
Persons	7 509	7 509	7 034	1 239	21	191	67	234
Percent below poverty level	32.1	32.1	38.2	42.2	4.4	46.0	8.3	14.6
Persons under 18 years	3 219	3 219	3 043	636	—	90	15	101
Related children under 18 years	3 214	3 214	3 038	636	—	90	15	101
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 132	2 132	1 986	466	—	10	15	80
Persons 65 years and over	850	850	772	71	13	—	—	26
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 359	3 359	3 206	471	8	191	19	60
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	9 428	9 428	8 806	1 491	28	191	105	258

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County—Con.		Wilmington city, New Hanover County							
	Tract 119.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 110
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	175	343	740	1 134	968	286	316	306	198	285
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	16	52	37	48	52	7	35	41	16	19
Professional specialty occupations	16	8	12	98	34	33	71	66	6	20
Technicians and related support occupations	—	38	28	22	26	7	8	—	8	—
Sales occupations	16	25	41	111	86	45	43	5	45	20
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	59	25	70	127	113	53	8	68	44	28
Private household occupations	8	—	30	40	11	—	6	7	—	10
Protective service occupations	—	8	—	60	5	11	19	5	7	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	7	46	177	180	292	44	37	78	22	67
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	15	6	18	—	5	—	9	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9	29	114	91	120	8	17	8	—	38
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9	58	85	191	110	39	39	19	30	19
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	28	67	75	43	18	7	4	11	16
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	35	26	64	85	58	21	21	5	—	29
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	147	197	744	885	847	225	230	258	205	326
Less than \$5,000	8	—	169	112	132	21	30	29	77	62
\$5,000 to \$9,999	36	16	133	129	196	15	—	13	17	103
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	20	150	94	111	23	33	34	34	28
\$15,000 to \$24,999	38	32	161	186	183	65	68	75	21	65
\$25,000 to \$34,999	17	37	93	188	82	48	28	65	27	28
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12	31	27	112	107	34	47	29	29	27
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	35	11	53	21	8	24	6	—	13
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9	26	—	5	15	11	—	7	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	15 298	33 375	12 431	19 093	14 031	21 776	21 742	23 472	11 328	9 828
Mean (dollars)	20 627	38 892	15 049	22 487	19 049	26 092	25 367	24 422	15 092	16 543
Families	80	197	481	648	700	110	129	156	117	261
Median income (dollars)	17 083	31 146	13 709	22 000	14 423	26 000	26 146	25 208	5 000—	8 980
Per capita income (dollars)	7 082	11 189	5 603	8 474	5 502	12 512	10 551	9 945	7 269	5 329
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	147	197	744	885	847	225	230	258	205	326
With earnings	114	188	559	703	653	198	230	222	162	278
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 006	36 576	14 822	22 520	19 789	23 805	22 986	26 230	16 548	16 155
With Social Security income	38	35	289	270	202	39	8	26	8	34
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 401	14 553	6 290	6 612	4 963	7 116	14 000	6 814	6 252	6 770
With public assistance income	8	15	169	96	249	15	22	11	50	152
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 688	4 151	2 597	2 977	3 625	2 104	2 252	3 712	2 169	2 596
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	28 215	37 310	17 124	24 630	19 934	31 294	26 889	30 665	12 560	15 373
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 362	37 315	15 938	22 332	17 458	32 464	25 960	30 826	9 707	14 345
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 105	51 810	22 752	28 935	30 796	33 334	37 288	33 008	29 945	30 134
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 981	48 540	22 947	30 734	31 541	41 895	40 131	32 240	40 799	27 802
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 398	21 840	12 714	17 313	13 708	26 492	11 977	28 495	4 197	7 694
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 600	10 221	10 321	12 826	7 596	14 950	11 114	29 665	4 197	7 454
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	80	197	481	648	700	110	129	156	117	261
Householder worked in 1989	46	188	326	466	461	104	110	150	71	220
With related children under 18 years	38	123	319	362	513	48	97	122	99	243
With related children under 5 years	8	35	124	136	182	15	65	52	78	166
Married-couple families	50	103	181	385	255	68	76	75	38	78
Householder worked in 1989	38	103	116	310	219	68	68	75	28	72
With related children under 18 years	30	77	111	180	180	26	44	55	20	65
With related children under 5 years	—	27	36	73	53	7	33	28	6	52
Female householder, no husband present	30	86	263	233	402	36	53	81	79	177
Householder worked in 1989	8	77	187	144	216	30	42	75	43	142
With related children under 18 years	8	46	188	165	314	22	53	67	79	172
With related children under 5 years	8	8	71	51	115	8	32	24	72	114
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	67	26	379	309	213	130	131	120	121	109
Nonfamily householder	67	—	263	237	147	115	101	102	88	65
65 years and over	—	—	135	68	30	20	—	14	8	19
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	287	668	2 092	2 401	2 935	482	575	605	415	993
Persons under 18 years	64	216	586	649	1 209	120	183	193	142	494
Related children under 18 years	64	216	586	649	1 209	120	183	193	142	494
Related children 5 to 17 years	45	149	421	496	925	96	107	135	43	262
Persons 65 years and over	54	51	327	327	182	34	8	22	8	23
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	4	24	164	130	276	—	21	—	71	145
Percent below poverty level	5.0	12.2	34.1	20.1	39.4	—	16.3	—	60.7	55.6
Householder worked in 1989	—	15	98	69	118	—	21	—	35	110
With related children under 18 years	4	24	151	111	230	—	21	—	71	140
With related children under 5 years	—	8	62	65	100	—	21	—	64	104
Married-couple families	4	8	18	48	33	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	9	27	24	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	4	8	18	35	33	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	8	26	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	7	146	82	226	—	21	—	71	145
Householder worked in 1989	—	16	89	42	94	—	21	—	35	110
With related children under 18 years	—	16	133	76	197	—	21	—	71	140
With related children under 5 years	—	—	62	39	88	—	21	—	64	104
Unrelated individuals	8	8	209	103	108	21	9	34	30	28
Nonfamily householder	8	—	119	77	74	21	9	29	14	13
65 years and over	—	—	85	35	22	—	—	7	—	7
Persons	49	84	891	542	1 239	21	49	34	191	509
Percent below poverty level	17.1	12.6	42.6	22.6	42.2	4.4	8.5	5.6	46.0	51.3
Persons under 18 years	23	28	350	231	636	—	19	—	90	290
Related children under 18 years	23	28	350	231	636	—	19	—	90	290
Related children 5 to 17 years	23	13	251	159	466	—	—	—	10	119
Persons 65 years and over	4	9	104	55	71	13	—	7	—	11
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	16	8	462	227	471	8	40	22	191	253
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	81	181	1 140	820	1 491	28	133	53	191	574

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.					Remainder of New Hanover County			
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 121.02
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	990	481	236	483	250	669	257	819	259
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	13	7	9	5	41	14	5	46	8
Professional specialty occupations	55	32	—	26	8	82	59	154	32
Technicians and related support occupations	10	24	—	22	24	40	7	38	8
Sales occupations	102	43	20	35	25	33	28	41	11
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	66	38	—	45	16	109	50	137	61
Private household occupations	19	20	—	35	—	6	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	6	9	—	—	8	54	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	398	138	53	127	46	100	19	101	11
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	18	19	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	69	38	42	55	15	38	32	63	21
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	100	68	70	44	23	112	31	113	46
Transportation and material moving occupations	28	22	16	42	18	45	11	81	31
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	106	23	26	39	26	36	15	45	22
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 251	581	265	669	134	433	151	558	164
Less than \$5,000	334	163	100	215	—	17	—	26	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	377	107	64	182	7	—	18	59	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	192	86	54	88	20	49	15	27	26
\$15,000 to \$24,999	197	84	47	51	32	125	15	111	48
\$25,000 to \$34,999	122	62	—	76	27	104	26	102	26
\$35,000 to \$49,999	29	40	—	34	31	110	45	138	15
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	32	—	23	17	19	26	79	25
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	7	—	—	—	9	—	16	7
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	8 250	11 281	6 816	7 559	27 500	28 350	35 234	31 288	24 224
Mean (dollars)	11 612	17 250	8 198	13 529	30 299	29 050	35 397	32 811	31 382
Families	858	340	156	412	134	363	125	463	119
Median income (dollars)	9 678	15 662	8 292	11 842	25 000	32 583	35 114	33 958	23 922
Per capita income (dollars)	4 722	7 388	3 697	5 781	8 189	8 899	11 077	10 652	10 362
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 251	581	265	669	134	433	151	558	164
With earnings	790	352	141	381	134	409	130	483	133
Mean earnings (dollars)	12 050	20 496	9 672	17 249	25 412	28 683	37 525	33 858	34 253
With Social Security income	448	314	91	224	26	52	44	114	66
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 299	5 093	4 999	4 635	17 687	4 316	4 340	7 204	4 007
With public assistance income	418	131	101	11	15	33	11	31	16
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 367	2 392	3 049	3 130	4 151	2 846	889	3 738	2 704
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	13 007	21 861	9 588	17 171	29 690	31 511	37 519	34 996	34 007
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 755	19 477	7 563	14 693	27 423	28 562	43 584	35 755	20 051
Married-couple families (dollars)	19 949	26 052	16 575	26 828	35 834	35 317	42 398	40 881	40 223
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 692	29 978	13 598	30 698	35 539	33 210	47 359	45 022	23 336
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 527	16 878	7 755	11 069	25 802	16 392	20 305	22 028	18 248
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 913	9 915	6 238	9 918	10 337	15 744	14 220	13 813	15 820
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	858	340	156	412	134	363	125	463	119
Householder worked in 1989	466	177	97	247	134	328	99	384	95
With related children under 18 years	531	176	120	259	74	266	84	264	68
With related children under 5 years	198	87	59	87	35	64	17	79	34
Married-couple families	199	180	33	140	59	290	95	316	84
Householder worked in 1989	110	110	28	101	59	262	84	273	71
With related children under 18 years	48	78	18	54	47	200	75	174	44
With related children under 5 years	23	52	9	17	27	48	17	65	23
Female householder, no husband present	585	149	108	256	67	73	24	126	20
Householder worked in 1989	325	56	64	134	67	66	9	90	13
With related children under 18 years	437	98	102	205	27	66	9	80	13
With related children under 5 years	170	35	50	70	8	16	—	4	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	480	344	147	318	16	70	26	121	82
Nonfamily householder	393	241	109	257	—	70	26	95	45
65 years and over	207	150	44	176	—	8	12	50	17
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 115	1 413	625	1 586	474	1 382	514	1 607	482
Persons under 18 years	1 012	341	180	489	157	521	166	459	106
Related children under 18 years	1 012	341	180	484	157	521	166	459	106
Related children 5 to 17 years	749	224	95	397	90	455	135	354	62
Persons 65 years and over	500	371	74	287	42	36	31	156	50
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	440	120	117	181	15	9	12	58	6
Percent below poverty level	51.3	35.3	75.0	43.9	11.2	2.5	9.6	12.5	5.0
Householder worked in 1989	221	16	69	83	15	9	6	34	6
With related children under 18 years	342	93	102	149	15	9	6	50	6
With related children under 5 years	148	36	59	65	8	9	—	10	6
Married-couple families	38	36	9	17	8	—	12	8	—
Householder worked in 1989	25	7	9	9	8	—	6	—	—
With related children under 18 years	11	21	9	—	—	—	6	—	—
With related children under 5 years	6	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	371	84	93	164	7	9	—	40	—
Householder worked in 1989	190	9	55	74	7	9	—	24	—
With related children under 18 years	315	72	93	149	7	9	—	40	—
With related children under 5 years	142	22	50	65	—	9	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	233	158	106	196	8	8	—	44	25
Nonfamily householder	208	99	83	165	—	8	—	44	25
65 years and over	118	63	32	115	—	8	—	26	17
Persons	1 674	581	451	712	60	35	34	234	31
Percent below poverty level	53.7	41.1	72.2	44.9	12.7	2.5	6.6	14.6	6.4
Persons under 18 years	744	221	147	283	22	18	5	101	—
Related children under 18 years	744	221	147	278	22	18	5	101	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	544	148	62	210	7	9	5	80	—
Persons 65 years and over	196	120	52	139	—	8	—	26	17
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	624	403	114	336	8	27	—	60	8
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 990	684	485	908	134	91	40	258	31

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	506	506
Notive	506	506
Foreign born	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	480	480
Speak a language other than English	21	21
Do not speak English "very well"	6	6
In linguistically isolated households	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	169	169
Preprimary school	—	—
Public school	—	—
Elementary or high school	114	114
Public school	107	107
College	55	55
Public college	55	55
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	290	290
Less than 9th grade	16	16
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	45	45
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	84	84
Some college, no degree	65	65
Associate degree	19	19
Bachelor's degree	56	56
Graduate or professional degree	5	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.0	79.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.0	21.0
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	912	912
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	480	480
Same house	107	107
Different house in United States	373	373
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	105	105
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	102	102
Different MSA/PMSA	119	119
Not in an MSA/PMSA	47	47
Abroad	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	260	260
Car, truck, or van	240	240
Drove alone	198	198
Carpooled	42	42
Public transportation	—	—
Other means	12	12
Worked at home	8	8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.9	18.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	232	232
Central city	150	150
Outside central city	82	82
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	28	28
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	364	364
In labor force	293	293
Employed	268	268
Unemployed	25	25
Percent of civilian labor force	8.5	8.5
Females 16 years and over	211	211
Employed	156	156
Unemployed	5	5
With own children under 6 years	15	15
In labor force	15	15
With own children 6 to 17 years only	38	38
In labor force	25	25
Persons 16 to 19 years	10	10
Not enrolled in school	10	10
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	5
Not high school graduate	—	—
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	303	303
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	234	234
50 to 52 weeks	148	148
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	347	347
With a mobility or self-care limitation	29	29
With a mobility limitation	8	8
In labor force	8	8
With a self-care limitation	29	29
With a work disability	62	62
In labor force	36	36
Prevented from working	17	17
No work disability	285	285
In labor force	257	257
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	17	17
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7	7
With a mobility limitation	—	—
With a self-care limitation	7	7

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	268	268
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	30	30
Professional specialty occupations	30	30
Technicians and related support occupations	19	19
Sales occupations	48	48
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	19	19
Private household occupations	6	6
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	47	47
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	25	25
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	30	30
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14	14
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	196	196
Less than \$5,000	22	22
\$5,000 to \$9,999	15	15
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	50	50
\$25,000 to \$34,999	32	32
\$35,000 to \$49,999	55	55
\$50,000 to \$74,999	22	22
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	29 219	29 219
Mean (dollars)	28 756	28 756
Families	142	142
Median income (dollars)	28 281	28 281
Per capita income (dollars)	9 944	9 944
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	196	196
With earnings	175	175
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 393	28 393
With Social Security income	29	29
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 196	8 196
With public assistance income	25	25
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 598	2 598
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	28 588	28 588
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 702	25 702
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 506	35 506
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 100	33 100
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 042	9 042
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 338	10 338
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	142	142
Householder worked in 1989	114	114
With related children under 18 years	76	76
With related children under 5 years	33	33
Married-couple families	84	84
Householder worked in 1989	75	75
With related children under 18 years	34	34
With related children under 5 years	21	21
Female householder, no husband present	39	39
Householder worked in 1989	20	20
With related children under 18 years	29	29
With related children under 5 years	5	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	91	91
Nonfamily householder	54	54
65 years and over	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	496	496
Persons under 18 years	142	142
Related children under 18 years	142	142
Related children 5 to 17 years	116	116
Persons 65 years and over	17	17
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	28	28
Percent below poverty level	19.7	19.7
Householder worked in 1989	16	16
With related children under 18 years	18	18
With related children under 5 years	6	6
Married-couple families	1	1
Householder worked in 1989	1	1
With related children under 18 years	1	1
With related children under 5 years	1	1
Female householder, no husband present	27	27
Householder worked in 1989	15	15
With related children under 18 years	17	17
With related children under 5 years	5	5
Unrelated individuals	21	21
Nonfamily householder	10	10
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	71	71
Percent below poverty level	14.3	14.3
Persons under 18 years	17	17
Related children under 18 years	17	17
Related children 5 to 17 years	17	17
Persons 65 years and over	10	10
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	38	38
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	85	85

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	593	593
Native	200	200
Foreign born	393	393
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	29	29
Persons 5 years and over	555	555
Speak a language other than English	336	336
Do not speak English "very well"	113	113
Linguistically isolated households	45	45
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	172	172
Preprimary school	7	7
Public school	—	—
Elementary or high school	103	103
Public school	85	85
College	62	62
Public college	53	53
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	371	371
Less than 9th grade	26	26
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	35	35
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	69	69
Some college, no degree	53	53
Associate degree	28	28
Bachelor's degree	83	83
Graduate or professional degree	77	77
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.6	83.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	43.1	43.1
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 080	1 080
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	555	555
Some house	267	267
Different house in United States	222	222
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	70	70
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	115	115
Not in on MSA/PMSA	37	37
Abroad	66	66
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	311	311
Car, truck, or van	278	278
Drove alone	229	229
Carpooled	49	49
Public transportation	8	8
Other means	17	17
Worked at home	8	8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.4	24.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	232	232
Central city	147	147
Outside central city	85	85
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	79	79
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	465	465
In labor force	332	332
Employed	311	311
Unemployed	21	21
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	6.3
Females 16 years and over	264	264
Employed	148	148
Unemployed	15	15
With own children under 6 years	41	41
In labor force	22	22
With own children 6 to 17 years only	84	84
In labor force	53	53
Persons 16 to 19 years	38	38
Not enrolled in school	16	16
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	8
Not high school graduate	—	—
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	357	357
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	258	258
50 to 52 weeks	160	160
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	447	447
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7	7
With a mobility limitation	—	—
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	7	7
With a work disability	—	—
In labor force	—	—
Prevented from working	—	—
No work disability	447	447
In labor force	322	322
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	18	18
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8	8
With a mobility limitation	8	8
With a self-care limitation	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	311	311
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	35	35
Professional specialty occupations	110	110
Technicians and related support occupations	7	7
Sales occupations	56	56
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	37	37
Private household occupations	-	-
Protective service occupations	-	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	37	37
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7	7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	22	22
Transportation and material moving occupations	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-	-
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	214	214
Less than \$5,000	19	19
\$5,000 to \$9,999	15	15
\$10,000 to \$14,999	34	34
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11	11
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16	16
\$35,000 to \$49,999	45	45
\$50,000 to \$74,999	42	42
\$75,000 to \$99,999	22	22
\$100,000 or more	10	10
Median (dollars)	38 571	38 571
Mean (dollars)	41 242	41 242
Families	133	133
Median income (dollars)	41 172	41 172
Per capita income (dollars)	14 540	14 540
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	214	214
With earnings	207	207
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 335	40 335
With Social Security income	17	17
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	1 447	1 447
With public assistance income	7	7
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 416	4 416
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	41 664	41 664
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 222	45 222
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 576	45 576
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 611	46 611
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	34 762	34 762
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 000	15 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	133	133
Householder worked in 1989	120	120
With related children under 18 years	91	91
With related children under 5 years	31	31
Married-couple families	103	103
Householder worked in 1989	97	97
With related children under 18 years	87	87
With related children under 5 years	31	31
Female householder, no husband present	21	21
Householder worked in 1989	14	14
With related children under 18 years	4	4
With related children under 5 years	-	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	114	114
Nonfamily householder	81	81
65 years and over	-	-
Persans for whom poverty status is determined	580	580
Persans under 18 years	137	137
Related children under 18 years	137	137
Related children 5 to 17 years	105	105
Persans 65 years and over	18	18
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	14	14
Percent below poverty level	10.5	10.5
Householder worked in 1989	14	14
With related children under 18 years	9	9
With related children under 5 years	9	9
Married-couple families	14	14
Householder worked in 1989	14	14
With related children under 18 years	9	9
With related children under 5 years	9	9
Female householder, no husband present	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-
Unrelated individuals	37	37
Nonfamily householder	29	29
65 years and over	-	-
Persans	85	85
Percent below poverty level	14.7	14.7
Persans under 18 years	14	14
Related children under 18 years	14	14
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	-
Persans 65 years and over	-	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persans below 50 percent of poverty level	12	12
Persans below 125 percent of poverty level	110	110

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	747	747
Native	593	593
Foreign born	154	154
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	682	682
Speak a language other than English	309	309
Do not speak English "very well"	129	129
In linguistically isolated households	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	308	308
Preprimary school	—	—
Public school	—	—
Elementary or high school	177	177
Public school	160	160
College	131	131
Public college	108	108
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	340	340
Less than 9th grade	58	58
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	47	47
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	78	78
Some college, no degree	66	66
Associate degree	23	23
Bachelor's degree	48	48
Graduate or professional degree	20	20
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.1	69.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.0	20.0
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	949	949
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	682	682
Same house	203	203
Different house in United States	420	420
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	106	106
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	65	65
Different MSA/PMSA	204	204
Not in on MSA/PMSA	45	45
Abroad	59	59
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	311	311
Car, truck, or van	280	280
Drove alone	190	190
Carpooled	90	90
Public transportation	14	14
Other means	17	17
Worked at home	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.6	18.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	281	281
Central city	199	199
Outside central city	82	82
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	30	30
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	547	547
In labor force	329	329
Employed	315	315
Unemployed	9	9
Percent of civilian labor force	2.8	2.8
Females 16 years and over	328	328
Employed	170	170
Unemployed	—	—
With own children under 6 years	44	44
In labor force	28	28
With own children 6 to 17 years only	79	79
In labor force	49	49
Persons 16 to 19 years	81	81
Not enrolled in school	9	9
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	9
Not high school graduate	9	9
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	9	9
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	393	393
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	260	260
50 to 52 weeks	143	143
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	486	486
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13	13
With a mobility limitation	13	13
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	7	7
With a work disability	40	40
In labor force	20	20
Prevented from working	20	20
No work disability	446	446
In labor force	304	304
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	36	36
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7	7
With a mobility limitation	7	7
With a self-care limitation	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	315	315
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	19	19
Professional specialty occupations	52	52
Technicians and related support occupations	6	6
Sales occupations	29	29
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	24	24
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	61	61
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	58	58
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	29	29
Transportation and material moving occupations	20	20
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12	12
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	194	194
Less than \$5,000	7	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	50	50
\$10,000 to \$14,999	26	26
\$15,000 to \$24,999	55	55
\$25,000 to \$34,999	29	29
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13	13
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5	5
\$100,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	18 000	18 000
Mean (dollars)	21 429	21 429
Families	163	163
Median income (dollars)	17 404	17 404
Per capita income (dollars)	6 907	6 907
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	194	194
With earnings	174	174
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 106	21 106
With Social Security income	23	23
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 300	7 300
With public assistance income	12	12
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 617	2 617
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	20 313	20 313
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 218	19 218
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 134	30 134
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 657	39 657
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 406	12 406
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 785	11 785
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	163	163
Householder worked in 1989	144	144
With related children under 18 years	92	92
With related children under 5 years	36	36
Married-couple families	76	76
Householder worked in 1989	69	69
With related children under 18 years	20	20
With related children under 5 years	4	4
Female householder, no husband present	71	71
Householder worked in 1989	59	59
With related children under 18 years	62	62
With related children under 5 years	22	22
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	54	54
Nonfamily householder	31	31
65 years and over	7	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	658	658
Persons under 18 years	236	236
Related children under 18 years	236	236
Related children 5 to 17 years	177	177
Persons 65 years and over	36	36
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	50	50
Percent below poverty level	30.7	30.7
Householder worked in 1989	38	38
With related children under 18 years	50	50
With related children under 5 years	32	32
Married-couple families	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	40	40
Householder worked in 1989	28	28
With related children under 18 years	40	40
With related children under 5 years	22	22
Unrelated individuals	21	21
Nonfamily householder	7	7
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	184	184
Percent below poverty level	28.0	28.0
Persons under 18 years	87	87
Related children under 18 years	87	87
Related children 5 to 17 years	52	52
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	58	58
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	222	222

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	94 494	94 494
Native	93 275	93 275
Foreign born	1 219	1 219
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	196	196
Persons 5 years and over	89 287	89 287
Speak a language other than English	2 726	2 726
Do not speak English "very well"	794	794
In linguistically isolated households	328	328
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	23 314	23 314
Preprimary school	1 390	1 390
Public school	530	530
Elementary or high school	13 305	13 305
Public school	12 259	12 259
College	8 619	8 619
Public college	7 928	7 928
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	63 295	63 295
Less than 9th grade	3 351	3 351
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 167	8 167
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18 526	18 526
Some college, no degree	13 258	13 258
Associate degree	5 136	5 136
Bachelor's degree	10 701	10 701
Graduate or professional degree	4 156	4 156
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.8	81.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.5	23.5
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	960	960
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	89 287	89 287
Same house	41 385	41 385
Different house in United States	47 435	47 435
Control city of this MSA/PMSA	9 727	9 727
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	11 389	11 389
Different MSA/PMSA	17 119	17 119
Not in on MSA/PMSA	9 200	9 200
Abroad	467	467
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	49 195	49 195
Car, truck, or van	46 212	46 212
Drove alone	40 520	40 520
Carpooled	5 692	5 692
Public transportation	125	125
Other means	1 724	1 724
Worked at home	1 134	1 134
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0	18.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	44 515	44 515
Control city	30 144	30 144
Outside control city	14 371	14 371
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 680	4 680
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	77 549	77 549
In labor force	51 942	51 942
Employed	49 675	49 675
Unemployed	2 091	2 091
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	4.0
Females 16 years and over	40 568	40 568
Employed	22 616	22 616
Unemployed	1 107	1 107
With own children under 6 years	4 635	4 635
In labor force	2 738	2 738
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 308	6 308
In labor force	5 029	5 029
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 103	6 103
Not enrolled in school	1 089	1 089
Unemployed or not in labor force	368	368
Not high school graduate	540	540
Employed	323	323
Unemployed	98	98
Not in labor force	119	119
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	56 859	56 859
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	43 180	43 180
50 to 52 weeks	32 003	32 003
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	64 798	64 798
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 855	1 855
With a mobility limitation	1 023	1 023
In labor force	86	86
With a self-care limitation	1 279	1 279
With a work disability	5 022	5 022
In labor force	2 074	2 074
Prevented from working	2 396	2 396
No work disability	59 776	59 776
In labor force	48 198	48 198
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	11 603	11 603
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 240	2 240
With a mobility limitation	1 876	1 876
With a self-care limitation	1 263	1 263

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	49 675	49 675
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 542	6 542
Professional specialty occupations	7 442	7 442
Technicians and related support occupations	1 954	1 954
Sales occupations	8 170	8 170
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 769	6 769
Private household occupations	187	187
Protective service occupations	778	778
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 915	4 915
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	664	664
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 470	6 470
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 647	2 647
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 614	1 614
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 523	1 523
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	38 721	38 721
Less than \$5,000	2 131	2 131
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 166	3 166
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 488	3 488
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 027	7 027
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 486	6 486
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 359	7 359
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 012	6 012
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 696	1 696
\$100,000 or more	1 356	1 356
Median (dollars)	30 516	30 516
Mean (dollars)	37 570	37 570
Families	26 046	26 046
Median income (dollars)	37 131	37 131
Per capita income (dollars)	15 534	15 534
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	38 721	38 721
With earnings	31 903	31 903
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 391	36 391
With Social Security income	10 071	10 071
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 020	8 020
With public assistance income	1 540	1 540
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 262	3 262
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	44 784	44 784
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 320	43 320
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 632	48 632
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 635	48 635
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 144	22 144
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 569	16 569
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	26 299	26 306
Householder worked in 1989	21 252	21 259
With related children under 18 years	12 058	12 065
With related children under 5 years	4 435	4 435
Married-couple families	21 759	21 766
Householder worked in 1989	17 828	17 835
With related children under 18 years	9 404	9 411
With related children under 5 years	3 694	3 694
Female householder, no husband present	3 633	3 633
Householder worked in 1989	2 649	2 649
With related children under 18 years	2 227	2 227
With related children under 5 years	639	639
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	16 447	16 458
Nonfamily householder	12 277	12 288
65 years and over	3 371	3 382
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	91 527	91 545
Persons under 18 years	18 954	18 954
Related children under 18 years	18 842	18 842
Related children 5 to 17 years	13 662	13 662
Persons 65 years and over	11 437	11 448
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	1 517	1 517
Percent below poverty level	5.8	5.8
Householder worked in 1989	935	935
With related children under 18 years	1 105	1 105
With related children under 5 years	517	517
Married-couple families	584	584
Householder worked in 1989	387	387
With related children under 18 years	369	369
With related children under 5 years	214	214
Female householder, no husband present	860	860
Householder worked in 1989	502	502
With related children under 18 years	719	719
With related children under 5 years	303	303
Unrelated individuals	4 215	4 215
Nonfamily householder	2 561	2 561
65 years and over	764	764
Persons	8 535	8 535
Percent below poverty level	9.3	9.3
Persons under 18 years	1 947	1 947
Related children under 18 years	1 863	1 863
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 270	1 270
Persons 65 years and over	1 000	1 000
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 027	4 027
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	11 769	11 769

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County						
		Total	Wilmington city	Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02	Tract 119.01
All housing units -----	57 076	57 076	26 469	1 756	1 647	1 256	1 135	2 587	2 848	2 018
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 121	2 121	521	23	26	—	—	138	147	195
1985 to 1988 -----	8 230	8 230	2 453	96	256	44	7	530	543	648
1980 to 1984 -----	7 656	7 656	2 052	20	271	75	9	281	611	531
1970 to 1979 -----	13 819	13 819	5 110	487	563	134	193	1 176	994	177
1960 to 1969 -----	8 250	8 250	3 838	268	433	113	89	362	334	354
1950 to 1959 -----	6 061	6 061	3 803	390	84	232	205	53	96	62
1940 to 1949 -----	5 561	5 561	4 380	315	14	642	433	13	70	23
1939 or earlier -----	5 378	5 378	4 312	157	—	16	199	34	53	28
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	523	523	412	6	8	11	—	—	12	164
1 bedroom -----	5 236	5 236	3 450	106	371	148	82	48	60	196
2 bedrooms -----	18 951	18 951	10 418	489	1 072	808	501	439	681	730
3 bedrooms -----	25 582	25 582	9 362	896	1 672	251	520	1 857	1 861	647
4 bedrooms -----	5 676	5 676	2 340	236	29	26	11	228	191	272
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 108	1 108	487	23	—	12	21	15	43	9
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	1 276	1 276	567	7	10	—	—	34	—	134
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	1 607	1 607	922	8	117	13	13	51	—	246
Vacant condominium housing units -----	1 825	1 825	305	19	98	—	—	5	—	15
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	56 844	56 844	26 381	1 751	1 647	1 250	1 135	2 587	2 823	2 013
Source of water, public system or private company -----	45 105	45 105	26 210	1 738	1 647	1 226	1 135	2 031	1 411	1 227
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	40 657	40 657	26 040	1 740	1 638	1 223	1 135	538	457	1 863
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	160	160	46	—	—	7	—	—	24	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	45	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	44	44	30	—	—	7	—	—	9	—
Occupied housing units -----	48 139	48 139	23 557	1 626	1 309	1 072	1 032	2 453	2 710	1 843
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	6 587	6 587	6 303	595	—	546	403	34	—	9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	2 463	2 463	883	82	18	89	38	58	185	63
Electricity -----	31 546	31 546	12 090	566	1 224	245	271	2 204	2 150	1 671
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	6 366	6 366	3 844	368	51	177	297	100	292	75
All other fuels -----	1 050	1 050	344	15	—	15	23	57	73	25
No fuel used -----	127	127	93	—	8	—	—	—	10	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	4 901	4 901	4 096	316	89	256	84	81	98	61
1 -----	16 582	16 582	9 557	619	627	444	538	693	797	681
2 -----	18 651	18 651	7 216	435	490	291	296	1 116	1 241	823
3 or more -----	8 005	8 005	2 688	256	103	81	114	563	574	278
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	30 193	30 193	11 099	952	215	360	618	1 869	2 299	975
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 767	3 767	953	83	37	12	48	266	273	161
1985 to 1988 -----	8 157	8 157	2 240	158	52	61	65	724	780	283
1980 to 1984 -----	4 964	4 964	1 563	105	34	55	68	288	414	184
1970 to 1979 -----	6 977	6 977	2 478	289	17	91	145	495	608	185
1969 or earlier -----	6 328	6 328	3 865	317	75	141	292	96	224	162
Renter-occupied housing units -----	17 946	17 946	12 458	674	1 094	712	414	584	411	868
1989 to March 1990 -----	8 692	8 692	5 651	238	757	388	198	299	196	604
1985 to 1988 -----	6 049	6 049	4 246	256	277	248	160	197	149	239
1980 to 1984 -----	1 570	1 570	1 201	52	42	55	11	65	44	25
1970 to 1979 -----	1 169	1 169	1 003	128	18	13	22	7	13	—
1969 or earlier -----	466	466	357	—	—	8	23	16	9	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	2 297	2 297	1 533	145	60	182	49	42	98	57
Householder 65 years and over -----	10 201	10 201	6 583	364	100	170	325	281	329	281
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7 739	7 739	4 514	311	64	119	273	266	299	264
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	172	172	163	8	—	—	6	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	2 112	2 112	1 787	88	12	56	53	37	46	21
Complete plumbing facilities -----	48 050	48 050	23 527	1 626	1 309	1 065	1 032	2 453	2 692	1 843
1.00 or less persons per room -----	47 133	47 133	23 011	1 530	1 309	1 045	1 020	2 398	2 640	1 835
1.01 or more persons per room -----	917	917	516	96	—	20	12	55	52	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	89	89	30	—	—	7	—	—	18	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	85	85	26	—	—	7	—	—	18	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	42 427	42 427	38 990	31 051	36 273	23 171	23 185	36 254	35 143	44 264
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 106	21 106	18 636	17 521	17 098	16 245	20 088	26 800	24 841	19 010
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	7 042	7 042	5 134	389	391	353	138	171	278	373
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 846	1 846	956	77	4	83	78	93	210	26
Renter-occupied housing units -----	5 196	5 196	4 178	312	387	270	60	78	68	347

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in New Hanover County—Con.					Wilmington city, New Hanover County				
	Tract 119.02	Tract 120.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 120.03	Tract 121.01	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105.01 (pt.)
All housing units	2 029	2 085	3 254	1 942	1 906	1 169	1 556	1 748	1 328	1 647
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	24	124	283	158	40	18	—	23	7	26
1985 to 1988	108	413	683	395	335	18	15	96	41	256
1980 to 1984	178	182	397	282	312	70	32	20	23	271
1970 to 1979	491	497	1 069	541	895	155	145	487	226	563
1960 to 1969	439	475	642	388	191	74	131	260	159	433
1950 to 1959	470	300	81	128	69	132	133	390	335	84
1940 to 1949	158	56	35	35	58	152	434	315	212	14
1939 or earlier	161	38	64	15	6	550	666	157	325	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	10	14	6	—	—	—	—	6	25	8
1 bedroom	290	88	—	99	21	159	80	98	133	371
2 bedrooms	692	439	378	495	463	431	626	489	392	1 072
3 bedrooms	932	1 031	1 972	971	1 257	422	604	896	490	1 671
4 bedrooms	96	438	775	340	161	107	173	236	247	29
5 or more bedrooms	9	75	123	37	4	50	73	23	41	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	56	48	58	54	63	12	—	7	—	10
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	41	24	27	95	19	—	—	8	18	117
Vacant condominium housing units	21	—	24	9	—	4	—	19	4	98
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 029	2 053	3 250	1 942	1 902	1 138	1 556	1 743	1 328	1 647
Source of water, public system or private company	1 306	1 214	2 325	1 811	1 633	1 169	1 556	1 738	1 328	1 647
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 805	1 690	1 872	1 800	784	1 160	1 534	1 732	1 328	1 638
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	20	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 895	1 883	3 071	1 803	1 800	935	1 413	1 618	1 233	1 309
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	180	42	—	45	7	544	670	595	276	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	128	107	108	78	57	61	74	82	12	18
Electricity	969	1 327	2 785	1 497	1 571	123	292	558	537	1 224
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	597	359	133	154	129	189	364	368	394	51
All other fuels	21	48	45	29	29	18	6	15	14	8
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	173	72	48	19	29	397	227	316	51	89
1	699	511	626	538	515	347	571	619	516	627
2	730	828	1 613	924	882	144	439	435	461	490
3 or more	293	472	784	322	374	47	176	248	205	103
Vehicles per household	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	.9	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 093	1 561	2 729	1 244	1 443	428	827	944	754	215
1989 to March 1990	102	230	503	168	212	33	33	83	71	37
1985 to 1988	127	444	781	383	505	45	109	158	141	52
1980 to 1984	131	247	397	227	303	16	107	97	102	34
1970 to 1979	186	324	715	225	366	141	234	289	184	17
1969 or earlier	547	316	333	241	57	193	344	317	256	75
Renter-occupied housing units	802	322	342	559	357	507	586	674	479	1 094
1989 to March 1990	423	184	164	347	180	155	216	238	218	757
1985 to 1988	241	82	152	166	131	201	230	256	152	277
1980 to 1984	67	26	—	32	17	82	83	52	52	42
1970 to 1979	35	20	26	10	21	32	43	128	49	18
1969 or earlier	36	10	—	4	8	37	14	—	8	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	97	70	9	9	56	178	78	137	4	60
Householder 65 years and over	674	399	458	385	203	298	425	364	387	100
Owner-occupied housing units	475	368	444	332	186	213	356	311	309	64
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	9	4	—	—	—	23	5	8	—	—
No vehicle available	133	17	31	8	10	155	124	88	32	12
Complete plumbing facilities	1 895	1 878	3 071	1 803	1 800	935	1 407	1 618	1 233	1 309
1.00 or less persons per room	1 868	1 849	3 038	1 803	1 766	865	1 373	1 522	1 233	1 309
1.01 or more persons per room	27	29	33	—	34	70	34	96	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 302	55 123	50 606	52 528	38 243	17 085	38 826	31 095	61 199	36 273
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 310	23 359	34 727	29 993	26 049	15 064	19 761	17 521	26 758	17 098
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	366	123	92	100	87	355	267	389	94	391
Owner-occupied housing units	74	37	71	29	61	119	91	77	32	4
Renter-occupied housing units	292	86	21	71	26	236	176	312	62	387

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.									
	Tract 105.02	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
All housing units	2 300	1 584	1 693	1 256	1 135	1 210	1 444	1 176	1 034	756
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	53	11	73	—	—	—	20	7	8	16
1985 to 1988	483	283	176	44	7	—	31	16	5	64
1980 to 1984	200	123	231	75	9	152	36	—	21	20
1970 to 1979	427	239	713	134	193	22	49	66	235	40
1960 to 1969	412	498	296	113	89	11	67	56	42	110
1950 to 1959	461	283	182	232	205	219	293	55	60	56
1940 to 1949	157	128	22	642	433	704	546	201	69	156
1939 or earlier	107	19	—	16	199	102	402	775	594	294
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	30	—	41	11	—	12	5	10	70	20
1 bedroom	286	116	358	148	82	147	194	165	443	159
2 bedrooms	1 169	437	797	808	501	757	674	412	353	214
3 bedrooms	729	605	490	251	520	276	464	400	102	321
4 bedrooms	86	321	—	26	11	18	99	150	48	31
5 or more bedrooms	—	105	7	12	21	—	8	39	18	11
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	148	150	24	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	197	136	44	13	13	10	—	—	—	20
Vacant condominium housing units	80	54	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 280	1 578	1 693	1 250	1 135	1 210	1 428	1 176	1 034	752
Source of water, public system or private company	2 289	1 584	1 681	1 226	1 135	1 210	1 444	1 176	1 034	756
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 250	1 579	1 681	1 223	1 135	1 210	1 423	1 162	1 034	756
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	7	—	—	20	13	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	7	—	—	4	13	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 026	1 470	1 511	1 072	1 032	974	1 279	994	928	687
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	199	59	18	546	403	829	688	616	391	267
Battled, tank, or LP gas	24	30	24	89	38	16	70	76	32	67
Electricity	1 380	1 156	1 290	245	271	84	333	148	401	157
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	398	225	177	177	297	45	147	132	62	97
All other fuels	25	—	2	15	23	—	26	13	34	53
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	9	8	46
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	140	95	168	256	84	263	709	267	402	419
1	996	533	732	444	538	489	375	461	345	151
2	643	605	481	291	296	179	171	197	152	76
3 or more	247	237	130	81	114	43	24	69	29	41
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	.6	1.1	.8	.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	753	1 071	306	360	618	299	455	511	210	185
1989 to March 1990	144	105	11	12	48	8	16	31	16	6
1985 to 1988	154	300	50	61	65	35	65	73	99	10
1980 to 1984	59	147	52	55	68	73	53	95	14	24
1970 to 1979	118	263	49	91	145	91	70	98	32	33
1969 or earlier	278	256	144	141	292	92	251	214	49	112
Renter-occupied housing units	1 273	399	1 205	712	414	675	824	483	718	502
1989 to March 1990	699	141	570	388	198	222	141	248	251	154
1985 to 1988	442	158	422	248	160	218	335	108	274	121
1980 to 1984	65	45	138	55	111	60	174	23	107	79
1970 to 1979	42	47	73	13	22	81	150	82	76	90
1969 or earlier	25	8	2	8	23	94	24	22	10	58
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	51	—	82	182	49	79	197	69	94	133
Householder 65 years and over	379	768	432	170	325	246	401	370	337	273
Owner-occupied housing units	273	567	141	119	273	117	244	281	68	118
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	72	82	96	56	53	94	209	140	230	184
Complete plumbing facilities	2 026	1 470	1 511	1 065	1 032	974	1 275	981	928	687
1.00 or less persons per room	1 990	1 470	1 502	1 045	1 020	931	1 209	958	920	652
1.01 or more persons per room	36	—	9	20	12	43	66	23	8	35
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	7	—	—	4	13	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 791	68 323	30 474	23 171	23 185	22 211	15 604	26 825	39 754	21 785
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 492	24 706	24 403	16 245	20 088	15 278	9 990	18 041	12 506	10 001
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	359	54	193	353	138	259	621	259	412	352
Owner-occupied housing units	20	37	10	83	78	34	110	83	29	43
Renter-occupied housing units	339	17	183	270	60	225	511	176	383	309

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.								Remainder of New Hanover County	
	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 119.01 (pt.)	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.03 (pt.)	Tract 121.01 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)
All housing units.....	294	—	438	1 198	591	567	1 854	491	8	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	10	—	56	7	—	8	158	20	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	70	—	214	37	14	40	395	148	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	40	—	160	109	14	55	270	121	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	98	—	—	347	88	236	500	147	—	—
1960 to 1969.....	44	—	—	221	236	201	379	6	8	—
1950 to 1959.....	25	—	8	274	218	20	122	16	—	—
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	—	132	11	—	25	27	—	—
1939 or earlier.....	7	—	—	71	10	7	5	6	—	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	164	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	29	—	107	271	5	—	99	—	8	—
2 bedrooms.....	168	—	159	332	30	52	481	64	—	—
3 bedrooms.....	79	—	8	536	429	281	924	368	—	—
4 bedrooms.....	18	—	—	40	114	210	321	55	—	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	—	9	13	24	29	4	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	34	—	—	56	—	—	54	63	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	51	—	140	41	—	—	95	19	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	5	—	—	21	—	—	9	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	294	—	438	1 198	591	567	1 854	491	8	—
Source of water, public system or private company.....	275	—	438	1 150	559	536	1 804	475	—	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	263	—	438	1 166	545	519	1 793	471	8	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	282	—	397	1 110	572	547	1 728	440	8	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	6	—	—	142	9	—	45	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	—	64	7	18	74	7	—	—
Electricity.....	246	—	397	614	321	483	1 445	385	8	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	24	—	—	269	203	42	148	35	—	—
All other fuels.....	6	—	—	21	32	4	16	13	—	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	20	—	—	132	5	31	16	9	—	—
1.....	177	—	276	436	183	112	519	110	—	—
2.....	65	—	95	413	224	231	899	229	—	—
3 or more.....	20	—	26	129	160	173	294	92	8	—
Vehicles per household.....	1.3	—	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	4.0	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	104	—	—	567	495	436	1 177	384	8	—
1989 to March 1990.....	22	—	—	28	17	25	160	47	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	39	—	—	85	80	96	369	154	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	15	—	—	65	95	83	212	97	8	—
1970 to 1979.....	8	—	—	84	82	166	213	70	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	20	—	—	305	221	66	223	16	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	178	—	397	543	77	111	551	56	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	75	—	256	274	45	35	343	27	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	66	—	133	176	20	58	166	25	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	31	—	8	51	7	—	32	4	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	29	—	18	10	—	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	6	—	—	13	5	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	23	—	46	57	—	—	9	5	8	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	35	—	—	467	216	113	371	106	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	29	—	—	297	211	99	318	106	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	6	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	14	—	—	115	5	21	5	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	282	—	397	1 110	572	547	1 728	440	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	260	—	389	1 099	572	524	1 728	440	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	22	—	8	11	—	23	—	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	28 404	—	—	27 463	46 461	53 350	50 200	44 874	25 900	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	19 986	—	11 804	16 233	27 149	39 461	28 519	46 643	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	47	—	183	271	14	20	90	13	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	16	—	—	51	—	11	19	9	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	31	—	183	220	14	9	71	4	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of New Hanover County—Con.								
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 117.01	Tract 117.02	Tract 118	Tract 118.99
All housing units	—	—	2 550	2 293	2 848	1 215	2 596	2 771	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	120	128	147	76	222	128	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	307	460	543	147	729	416	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	356	241	611	108	395	401	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	693	1 078	994	391	739	751	—
1960 to 1969	—	—	453	318	334	420	293	330	—
1950 to 1959	—	—	312	28	96	33	123	340	—
1940 to 1949	—	—	109	13	70	32	39	222	—
1939 or earlier	—	—	200	27	53	8	56	183	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	6	—	12	7	15	24	—
1 bedroom	—	—	55	19	60	7	80	278	—
2 bedrooms	—	—	710	271	681	235	579	676	—
3 bedrooms	—	—	1 561	1 778	1 861	744	1 568	1 157	—
4 bedrooms	—	—	188	210	191	215	303	440	—
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	30	15	43	7	51	196	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	173	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	109	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	472	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	—	—	2 550	2 293	2 823	1 209	2 596	2 759	—
Source of water, public system or private company	—	—	474	1 756	1 411	695	1 123	2 739	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	—	—	374	275	457	366	574	2 477	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	6	—	24	6	11	12	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	6	—	9	6	—	12	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	—	—	2 403	2 171	2 710	1 130	2 319	1 386	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	—	—	86	28	—	5	—	35	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	197	58	185	20	75	182	—
Electricity	—	—	1 531	1 958	2 150	923	1 908	1 115	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	429	76	292	148	194	46	—
All other fuels	—	—	160	51	73	34	131	8	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	10	—	11	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	—	—	103	61	98	26	90	13	—
1	—	—	674	516	797	305	631	519	—
2	—	—	1 021	1 051	1 241	500	1 099	598	—
3 or more	—	—	605	543	574	299	499	256	—
Vehicles per household	—	—	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	1 980	1 765	2 299	992	1 853	751	—
1989 to March 1990	—	—	247	244	273	125	287	78	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	466	685	780	240	634	280	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	306	273	414	110	379	132	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	444	487	608	349	328	192	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	517	76	224	168	225	69	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	423	406	411	138	466	635	—
1989 to March 1990	—	—	199	224	196	90	204	386	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	120	131	149	48	221	182	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	63	34	44	—	32	36	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	27	7	13	—	9	14	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	14	10	9	—	—	17	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	—	—	81	19	98	23	65	23	—
Householder 65 years and over	—	—	365	246	329	179	382	164	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	347	237	299	172	281	130	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	38	23	46	11	43	13	—
Complete plumbing facilities	—	—	2 397	2 171	2 692	1 124	2 319	1 374	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	2 332	2 138	2 640	1 107	2 319	1 374	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	65	33	52	17	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	6	—	18	6	—	12	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	6	—	18	6	—	12	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	—	35 707	36 717	35 143	40 433	50 290	86 047	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	—	21 150	29 788	24 841	39 396	34 714	31 852	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	—	151	124	278	82	66	118	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	68	77	210	61	39	10	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	83	47	68	21	27	108	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of New Hanover County—Con.								
	Tract 119.01 (pt.)	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.03 (pt.)	Tract 121.01 (pt.)	Tract 121.02	Tract 122	Tract 123.98
All housing units	1 580	831	1 494	2 687	88	1 415	2 951	5 280	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	139	17	124	275	—	20	115	89	—
1985 to 1988	434	71	399	643	—	187	666	775	—
1980 to 1984	371	69	168	342	12	191	599	1 740	—
1970 to 1979	177	144	409	833	41	748	861	850	—
1960 to 1969	354	218	239	441	9	185	277	533	—
1950 to 1959	54	196	82	61	6	53	234	640	—
1940 to 1949	23	26	45	35	10	31	121	405	—
1939 or earlier	28	90	28	57	10	—	78	248	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	14	6	—	—	—	27	—
1 bedroom	89	19	83	—	—	21	81	986	—
2 bedrooms	571	360	409	326	14	399	842	2 460	—
3 bedrooms	639	396	602	1 691	47	889	1 748	1 539	—
4 bedrooms	272	56	324	565	19	106	242	205	—
5 or more bedrooms	9	—	62	99	8	—	38	63	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	134	—	48	58	—	—	49	207	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	106	—	24	27	—	—	10	341	—
Vacant condominium housing units	15	—	—	24	—	—	31	911	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 575	831	1 462	2 683	88	1 411	2 942	5 233	—
Source of water, public system or private company	789	156	655	1 789	7	1 158	1 138	5 005	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 425	639	1 145	1 353	7	313	689	4 515	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	20	—	—	4	12	19	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	5	—	—	—	7	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Occupied housing units	1 446	785	1 311	2 524	75	1 360	2 649	2 305	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	9	38	33	—	—	7	24	19	—
Battled, tank, or LP gas	63	64	100	90	4	50	217	275	—
Electricity	1 274	355	1 006	2 302	52	1 186	1 963	1 725	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	75	328	156	91	6	94	335	252	—
All other fuels	25	—	16	41	13	16	104	34	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	61	41	67	17	3	20	93	112	—
1	405	263	328	514	19	405	787	862	—
2	728	317	604	1 382	25	653	1 213	1 003	—
3 or more	252	164	312	611	28	282	556	328	—
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	975	526	1 066	2 293	67	1 059	2 208	1 252	—
1989 to March 1990	161	74	213	478	8	165	273	188	—
1985 to 1988	283	42	364	685	14	351	690	403	—
1980 to 1984	184	66	152	314	15	206	535	307	—
1970 to 1979	185	102	242	549	12	296	474	231	—
1969 or earlier	162	242	95	267	18	41	236	123	—
Renter-occupied housing units	471	259	245	231	8	301	441	1 053	—
1989 to March 1990	348	149	139	129	4	153	157	663	—
1985 to 1988	106	65	62	94	—	106	204	315	—
1980 to 1984	17	16	19	—	—	13	41	54	—
1970 to 1979	—	6	20	8	—	21	28	13	—
1969 or earlier	—	23	5	—	4	8	11	8	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	11	40	70	9	—	51	129	137	—
Householder 65 years and over	281	207	183	345	14	97	403	423	—
Owner-occupied housing units	264	178	157	345	14	80	350	371	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	21	18	12	10	3	10	58	19	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 446	785	1 306	2 524	75	1 360	2 642	2 300	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 446	769	1 277	2 514	75	1 326	2 553	2 244	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	16	29	10	—	34	89	56	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	5	—	—	—	7	5	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	5	—	—	—	7	5	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	44 264	33 363	59 145	50 085	93 435	35 838	38 227	53 206	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 084	19 569	22 168	32 453	131 500	22 217	24 116	24 054	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	190	95	109	72	10	74	258	281	—
Owner-occupied housing units	26	23	37	60	10	52	152	65	—
Renter-occupied housing units	164	72	72	12	—	22	106	216	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in New Hanover County						
		Total	Wilmington city	Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02	Tract 119.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	24 231	24 231	9 748	894	120	237	596	1 554	1 669	837
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	16 719	16 719	5 334	498	55	100	298	1 329	1 400	598
Less than \$300	803	803	373	29	—	8	53	29	72	—
\$300 to \$399	1 511	1 511	469	86	4	—	39	177	86	106
\$400 to \$499	2 198	2 198	652	134	12	27	90	155	250	71
\$500 to \$599	2 111	2 111	749	93	5	49	37	222	203	6
\$600 to \$799	4 294	4 294	1 279	80	25	16	59	533	454	143
\$800 to \$999	2 785	2 785	845	45	9	—	12	170	191	127
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 049	2 049	706	12	—	—	8	32	128	129
\$1,500 to \$1,999	586	586	194	19	—	—	—	5	16	16
\$2,000 or more	382	382	67	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	679	679	653	500	657	556	464	653	651	747
Not mortgaged	7 512	7 512	4 414	396	65	137	298	225	269	239
Less than \$100	276	276	185	8	—	5	32	11	13	—
\$100 to \$199	3 028	3 028	1 684	161	23	92	168	172	176	95
\$200 to \$299	2 892	2 892	1 584	174	15	40	82	31	80	106
\$300 to \$399	880	880	671	28	9	—	11	11	—	32
\$400 to \$499	270	270	183	12	18	—	5	—	—	6
\$500 or more	166	166	107	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	213	213	217	212	232	168	179	174	175	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	5 795	5 795	3 179	242	14	102	305	306	371	168
Less than 20 percent	1 860	1 860	1 092	106	5	26	103	88	108	50
20 to 24 percent	580	580	384	25	5	19	35	11	25	32
25 to 29 percent	509	509	296	12	—	14	48	6	19	—
30 to 34 percent	461	461	250	7	—	12	30	38	35	13
35 percent or more	2 293	2 293	1 113	88	4	24	81	163	178	73
Not computed	92	92	44	4	—	7	8	—	6	—
Median	29.0	29.0	26.5	22.6	22.0	25.9	26.1	36.3	34.4	30.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 519	5 519	2 326	361	26	67	168	462	327	137
Less than 20 percent	2 697	2 697	1 323	205	14	42	114	136	112	67
20 to 24 percent	873	873	330	50	—	7	5	96	64	5
25 to 29 percent	801	801	260	58	8	14	19	115	67	18
30 to 34 percent	565	565	193	29	—	4	18	67	39	31
35 percent or more	583	583	220	19	4	—	12	48	45	16
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.4	20.4	17.3	18.0	14.0	10.0	15.8	24.9	24.0	21.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 457	5 457	1 727	168	37	34	70	417	481	192
Less than 20 percent	3 247	3 247	1 109	151	37	25	59	198	244	122
20 to 24 percent	1 138	1 138	293	17	—	9	5	169	109	44
25 to 29 percent	623	623	164	—	—	—	6	39	58	18
30 to 34 percent	234	234	57	—	—	—	6	55	—	—
35 percent or more	215	215	104	—	—	—	—	5	15	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.8	17.8	16.4	13.5	13.5	15.6	15.6	20.3	19.9	12.9
\$50,000 or more	7 460	7 460	2 516	123	43	34	53	369	490	340
Less than 20 percent	5 856	5 856	2 039	85	43	34	45	345	457	231
20 to 24 percent	970	970	335	26	—	—	—	13	26	93
25 to 29 percent	394	394	81	—	—	—	8	5	—	8
30 to 34 percent	98	98	29	12	—	—	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more	142	142	32	—	—	—	—	6	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.5	14.5	13.4	16.3	10.0	10.0	11.0	12.5	14.0	16.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	17 830	17 830	12 390	674	1 094	712	414	574	403	859
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	564	564	559	77	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 452	1 452	1 375	98	—	37	—	14	12	11
\$200 to \$299	1 540	1 540	1 120	80	33	106	31	16	16	116
\$300 to \$399	4 167	4 167	3 212	108	639	351	160	114	92	176
\$400 to \$499	4 423	4 423	3 275	126	348	126	136	109	84	191
\$500 to \$599	2 550	2 550	1 506	64	30	23	65	114	98	211
\$600 to \$749	1 571	1 571	653	54	32	7	—	156	54	109
\$750 to \$999	565	565	192	7	—	—	—	38	—	29
\$1,000 or more	208	208	44	—	—	5	—	—	—	7
No cash rent	790	790	454	60	12	57	22	13	47	13
Median (dollars)	416	416	393	356	386	350	402	534	467	444
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	5 434	5 434	4 456	281	390	305	67	60	64	366
Less than 20 percent	324	324	324	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	253	253	247	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	399	399	399	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	249	249	230	6	—	19	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more	3 641	3 641	2 894	128	377	216	62	51	42	334
Not computed	568	568	362	54	13	70	5	3	22	32
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	38.2	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 800	4 800	3 400	159	343	231	130	160	108	189
Less than 20 percent	433	433	401	54	—	15	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	500	500	368	11	62	56	11	24	—	7
25 to 29 percent	839	839	589	46	60	43	56	25	35	67
30 to 34 percent	920	920	642	—	99	18	25	37	43	40
35 percent or more	1 930	1 930	1 317	48	114	99	38	64	18	75
Not computed	178	178	83	—	8	—	—	10	12	—
Median	32.9	32.9	32.3	26.6	32.3	30.4	29.8	33.5	31.5	32.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 592	4 592	2 901	155	250	101	173	182	150	181
Less than 20 percent	1 643	1 643	1 136	49	149	53	68	44	32	56
20 to 24 percent	1 476	1 476	976	57	76	22	70	73	47	58
25 to 29 percent	816	816	516	27	25	18	13	21	44	26
30 to 34 percent	310	310	143	12	—	—	5	27	5	20
35 percent or more	166	166	37	4	—	—	—	17	9	8
Not computed	181	181	93	6	—	8	17	—	13	13
Median	21.9	21.9	21.4	22.2	19.0	18.3	20.7	23.2	23.9	22.4
\$35,000 or more	3 004	3 004	1 633	79	111	75	44	172	81	123
Less than 20 percent	2 432	2 432	1 427	67	107	70	44	127	81	93
20 to 24 percent	312	312	100	12	—	—	—	31	—	30
25 to 29 percent	145	145	62	—	—	5	—	14	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	77	77	44	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.4	14.4	13.6	13.3	12.3	11.5	14.1	16.6	13.7	16.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County—Con.					Wilmington city, New Hanover County				
	Tract 119.02	Tract 120.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 120.03	Tract 121.01	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	907	1 104	2 487	1 079	1 078	410	809	886	732	120
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	389	774	2 096	780	947	191	451	498	411	55
Less than \$300	69	—	32	7	35	28	62	29	—	—
\$300 to \$399	34	69	94	33	124	56	88	86	9	4
\$400 to \$499	33	101	218	31	97	45	43	134	5	12
\$500 to \$599	101	45	146	59	111	19	85	93	41	5
\$600 to \$799	98	149	608	137	319	26	107	80	89	25
\$800 to \$999	42	145	457	214	192	6	47	45	78	9
\$1,000 to \$1,499	8	79	393	254	63	11	14	12	138	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	79	117	39	6	—	—	19	44	—
\$2,000 or more	4	107	31	6	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median (dollars)	543	835	784	916	658	424	539	500	945	657
Not mortgaged	518	330	391	299	131	219	358	388	321	65
Less than \$100	—	6	—	—	—	—	21	8	9	—
\$100 to \$199	287	55	111	41	27	122	147	161	81	23
\$200 to \$299	185	164	208	132	84	77	105	166	111	15
\$300 to \$399	27	49	72	120	20	11	69	28	75	9
\$400 to \$499	19	30	—	6	—	9	8	12	12	18
\$500 or more	—	26	—	—	—	—	8	13	33	—
Median (dollars)	193	268	237	280	244	188	209	211	274	232
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	348	162	263	124	158	271	371	242	144	14
Less than 20 percent	218	51	50	45	18	53	101	106	47	5
20 to 24 percent	16	10	5	14	—	19	65	25	23	5
25 to 29 percent	34	4	30	12	26	27	29	12	6	—
30 to 34 percent	24	19	11	—	5	47	12	7	7	—
35 percent or more	44	78	157	53	103	125	158	88	61	4
Not computed	12	—	10	—	6	—	6	4	—	—
Median	17.4	34.2	40.1	26.3	43.1	33.9	27.8	22.6	26.7	22.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	232	238	488	167	269	96	188	353	84	26
Less than 20 percent	146	126	197	73	114	60	106	197	55	14
20 to 24 percent	33	52	67	39	29	30	22	50	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	25	72	10	30	—	32	58	16	8
30 to 34 percent	36	—	78	25	42	—	17	29	8	—
35 percent or more	8	35	74	20	54	6	11	19	5	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.5	18.9	23.5	21.3	23.5	15.0	18.2	18.3	13.9	14.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	178	181	613	260	333	27	100	168	142	37
Less than 20 percent	146	123	302	113	236	16	86	151	48	37
20 to 24 percent	24	22	149	37	74	11	14	17	38	—
25 to 29 percent	8	22	112	45	23	—	—	—	25	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	34	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	14	16	19	—	—	—	—	31	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.8	13.2	20.2	22.3	17.3	12.5	15.0	13.5	23.0	13.5
\$50,000 or more	149	523	1 123	528	318	16	150	123	362	43
Less than 20 percent	149	342	831	350	270	16	150	85	285	43
20 to 24 percent	—	95	157	136	32	—	—	26	64	—
25 to 29 percent	—	58	99	30	5	—	—	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	6	6	5	—	—	12	—	—
35 percent or more	—	28	30	6	6	—	—	—	4	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.4	16.6	16.5	16.4	14.4	16.4	11.6	16.3	13.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	802	322	342	559	357	507	578	674	479	1 094
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	40	—	—	—	5	30	11	77	—	—
\$100 to \$199	57	—	—	5	4	56	32	98	—	—
\$200 to \$299	41	45	13	26	31	109	66	80	20	33
\$300 to \$399	205	44	20	56	72	102	142	108	95	639
\$400 to \$499	263	60	89	206	95	77	174	126	191	348
\$500 to \$599	68	51	50	168	89	64	91	64	112	30
\$600 to \$749	72	52	103	56	30	40	38	54	25	32
\$750 to \$999	19	17	63	34	8	—	—	7	7	—
\$1,000 or more	—	11	—	4	15	—	—	—	17	—
No cash rent	37	42	4	4	8	29	24	60	12	12
Median (dollars)	411	489	591	494	452	352	411	356	459	386
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	280	92	26	52	27	210	168	281	94	390
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	62	—	—
20 to 24 percent	40	—	—	—	—	20	—	12	—	—
25 to 29 percent	20	—	—	—	—	—	7	19	—	—
30 to 34 percent	16	8	—	—	—	9	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more	183	69	22	47	23	154	127	128	89	377
Not computed	21	15	4	5	4	27	8	54	5	13
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	38.2	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	270	71	57	166	128	168	206	159	100	343
Less than 20 percent	14	—	—	10	13	26	11	54	5	—
20 to 24 percent	19	12	13	5	15	27	29	11	4	62
25 to 29 percent	58	—	—	23	8	31	54	46	23	60
30 to 34 percent	31	8	19	30	24	45	26	—	20	99
35 percent or more	135	43	25	98	64	26	77	48	43	114
Not computed	13	8	—	—	4	13	9	—	5	8
Median	36.0	38.2	34.1	38.1	35.3	29.0	30.9	26.6	33.9	32.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	143	93	140	177	127	98	114	155	157	250
Less than 20 percent	30	12	30	40	49	23	62	49	50	149
20 to 24 percent	58	19	24	45	37	57	20	57	60	76
25 to 29 percent	23	31	34	81	18	11	19	27	32	25
30 to 34 percent	19	—	6	6	23	7	10	12	3	—
35 percent or more	—	—	16	5	—	—	—	4	7	—
Not computed	13	31	—	—	—	—	3	6	5	—
Median	23.0	25.0	27.4	25.2	22.0	22.3	19.4	22.2	22.2	19.0
\$35,000 or more	109	66	119	164	75	31	90	79	128	111
Less than 20 percent	84	44	96	138	52	31	79	67	118	107
20 to 24 percent	18	9	23	22	—	—	7	12	—	—
25 to 29 percent	4	13	—	—	23	—	—	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.4	18.0	15.5	15.7	17.6	10.0	15.1	13.3	12.9	12.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.									
	Tract 105.02	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
Specified owner-occupied housing units	654	911	268	237	596	73	412	440	170	172
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	383	506	114	100	298	31	134	187	83	50
Less than \$300.....	7	12	—	8	53	19	66	33	9	11
\$300 to \$399.....	31	11	5	—	39	—	6	23	—	4
\$400 to \$499.....	26	35	37	27	90	6	17	30	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	81	38	12	49	37	—	24	26	10	25
\$600 to \$799.....	184	90	40	16	59	6	14	42	8	5
\$800 to \$999.....	54	87	20	—	12	—	7	18	38	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	124	—	—	8	—	—	15	11	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	636	960	611	556	464	281	308	551	843	520
Not mortgaged.....	271	405	154	137	298	42	278	253	87	122
Less than \$100.....	6	—	9	5	32	19	25	20	25	6
\$100 to \$199.....	165	32	26	92	168	23	133	167	37	49
\$200 to \$299.....	59	143	92	40	82	—	93	49	18	50
\$300 to \$399.....	41	133	14	—	11	—	11	12	7	17
\$400 to \$499.....	—	58	13	—	5	—	7	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	39	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—
Median (dollars).....	182	316	232	168	179	106	189	167	158	209
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	224	192	64	102	305	44	283	245	60	97
Less than 20 percent.....	86	52	23	26	103	35	63	114	36	19
20 to 24 percent.....	28	21	5	19	35	9	39	28	10	23
25 to 29 percent.....	28	20	6	14	48	—	22	21	—	20
30 to 34 percent.....	—	20	—	12	30	—	9	9	10	—
35 percent or more.....	82	79	30	24	81	—	100	73	4	28
Not computed.....	—	—	—	7	8	—	7	—	—	—
Median.....	24.6	30.7	28.3	25.9	26.1	16.6	31.5	21.5	15.7	25.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	184	119	96	67	168	17	101	90	32	36
Less than 20 percent.....	89	79	71	42	114	17	87	44	24	24
20 to 24 percent.....	29	7	13	7	5	—	—	24	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	30	7	6	14	19	—	—	6	—	6
30 to 34 percent.....	5	7	—	4	18	—	14	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	31	19	6	—	12	—	—	16	8	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.5	13.7	13.7	10.0	15.8	10.0	14.1	20.2	12.3	15.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	164	186	61	34	70	—	28	66	13	19
Less than 20 percent.....	86	95	41	25	59	—	28	46	—	19
20 to 24 percent.....	46	40	—	9	5	—	—	4	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	32	5	20	—	6	—	—	8	5	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.4	19.1	13.4	15.6	15.6	—	10.0	16.9	24.1	12.5
\$50,000 or more.....	82	414	47	34	53	12	—	39	65	20
Less than 20 percent.....	82	358	47	34	45	12	—	32	50	20
20 to 24 percent.....	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	7	15	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.0	10.2	10.0	10.0	11.0	10.0	—	17.0	15.1	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 273	395	1 195	712	414	647	806	483	718	502
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	8	—	19	—	—	—	174	—	109	91
\$100 to \$199.....	91	5	50	37	—	242	168	46	301	181
\$200 to \$299.....	51	—	26	106	31	82	169	47	78	54
\$300 to \$399.....	238	68	258	351	160	158	183	156	92	75
\$400 to \$499.....	419	180	502	126	136	117	86	101	58	69
\$500 to \$599.....	321	51	260	23	65	6	—	63	17	—
\$600 to \$749.....	99	51	60	7	—	17	—	14	34	—
\$750 to \$999.....	12	15	14	—	—	—	—	19	12	19
\$1,000 or more.....	—	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	34	18	6	57	22	25	26	37	17	13
Median (dollars).....	465	477	446	350	402	288	243	392	162	169
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	301	59	246	305	67	300	520	173	444	344
Less than 20 percent.....	6	—	5	—	—	4	114	—	74	33
20 to 24 percent.....	12	—	19	—	—	31	19	—	59	35
25 to 29 percent.....	9	5	41	—	—	31	61	—	116	90
30 to 34 percent.....	14	—	—	19	—	22	35	20	40	43
35 percent or more.....	251	54	163	216	62	180	267	148	118	124
Not computed.....	9	—	18	70	5	32	24	5	37	19
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	40.7	50.0+	28.0	30.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	332	151	277	231	130	188	188	157	180	65
Less than 20 percent.....	31	—	12	15	—	73	54	31	35	25
20 to 24 percent.....	34	—	6	56	11	42	8	—	29	9
25 to 29 percent.....	60	12	28	43	56	11	37	7	36	6
30 to 34 percent.....	46	56	50	18	25	13	47	60	31	13
35 percent or more.....	161	77	179	99	38	49	35	45	45	12
Not computed.....	—	6	2	—	—	—	7	14	4	—
Median.....	34.5	38.2	38.9	30.4	29.8	22.5	28.9	32.8	28.3	24.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	417	107	417	101	173	100	92	81	65	85
Less than 20 percent.....	107	29	128	53	68	55	81	40	38	64
20 to 24 percent.....	194	23	160	22	70	27	11	13	27	13
25 to 29 percent.....	77	32	98	18	13	12	—	15	—	8
30 to 34 percent.....	22	13	26	—	5	—	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	10	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	17	—	—	8	17	—	—	6	—	—
Median.....	22.4	25.2	22.5	18.3	20.7	18.4	14.3	19.7	18.6	17.9
\$35,000 or more.....	223	78	255	75	44	59	6	72	29	8
Less than 20 percent.....	193	59	245	70	44	59	6	53	29	8
20 to 24 percent.....	22	—	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	7	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Median.....	14.3	15.5	13.4	11.5	14.1	10.0	12.5	13.6	15.7	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.								Remainder of New Hanover County	
	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 119.01 (pt.)	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 120.03 (pt.)	Tract 121.01 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	104	—	—	515	438	423	1 041	337	8	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	68	—	—	182	256	327	751	258	—	—
Less than \$300	—	—	—	18	—	11	7	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	8	—	—	18	26	15	33	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	24	38	34	31	18	—	—
\$500 to \$599	17	—	—	25	32	53	59	18	—	—
\$600 to \$799	21	—	—	82	88	75	137	85	—	—
\$800 to \$999	22	—	—	15	57	41	197	87	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	11	75	250	37	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	4	17	31	6	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	691	—	—	612	636	742	915	804	—	—
Not mortgaged	36	—	—	333	182	96	290	79	8	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	36	—	—	141	37	6	38	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	146	103	50	126	59	8	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	27	26	40	120	20	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	19	16	—	6	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	171	—	—	214	255	283	284	276	225	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	34	—	—	223	72	47	116	29	—	—
Less than 20 percent	18	—	—	116	32	5	45	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	16	—	—	14	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	27	4	—	12	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	24	13	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16	—	—	28	23	42	45	22	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.2	—	—	19.1	30.0	42.9	24.6	44.2	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	41	—	—	146	144	76	167	95	8	—
Less than 20 percent	6	—	—	89	88	13	73	31	8	—
20 to 24 percent	11	—	—	17	17	40	39	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	—	—	9	15	—	10	13	—	—
30 to 34 percent	13	—	—	31	—	10	25	12	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	24	13	20	26	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.6	—	—	14.5	15.8	23.1	21.3	26.3	10.0	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15	—	—	67	91	95	254	90	—	—
Less than 20 percent	4	—	—	43	75	80	113	57	—	—
20 to 24 percent	11	—	—	24	—	8	31	27	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	12	—	45	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	46	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	4	—	19	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.6	—	—	13.4	13.1	15.5	22.3	17.1	—	—
\$50,000 or more	14	—	—	79	131	205	504	123	—	—
Less than 20 percent	14	—	—	79	106	158	326	97	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	14	24	136	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	11	17	30	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	5	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	—	—	10.6	13.0	16.5	16.9	16.1	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	178	—	397	543	77	111	551	56	—	—
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	6	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	16	—	90	25	8	—	22	7	—	—
\$300 to \$399	62	—	152	105	—	7	56	5	—	—
\$400 to \$499	63	—	52	186	13	39	206	6	—	—
\$500 to \$599	19	—	74	27	12	35	168	4	—	—
\$600 to \$749	6	—	16	54	22	9	56	19	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	19	17	17	34	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
No cash rent	6	—	13	30	5	4	4	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	401	—	319	410	617	520	494	716	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	33	—	217	221	9	14	52	8	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	27	—	202	137	5	10	47	8	—	—
Not computed	—	—	15	8	4	4	5	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	79	—	71	167	16	18	166	8	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	14	—	—	10	5	—	—
20 to 24 percent	11	—	7	11	3	—	5	3	—	—
25 to 29 percent	25	—	16	15	—	—	23	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	22	—	25	10	—	6	30	—	—	—
35 percent or more	15	—	23	108	13	12	98	—	—	—
Not computed	6	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.1	—	32.5	42.5	50.0+	37.1	38.1	19.0	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	48	—	97	84	25	52	177	6	—	—
Less than 20 percent	27	—	26	24	—	17	40	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent	15	—	44	28	11	3	45	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	—	14	—	9	19	81	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	19	—	13	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	13	13	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.2	—	21.8	22.1	24.5	26.6	25.2	17.5	—	—
\$35,000 or more	18	—	12	71	27	27	156	34	—	—
Less than 20 percent	18	—	12	49	8	27	130	15	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	18	6	—	22	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	4	13	—	—	19	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	17.5	14.4	24.6	10.0	16.0	25.5	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of New Hanover County—Con.								
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 117.01	Tract 117.02	Tract 118	Tract 118.99
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	1 467	1 450	1 669	809	1 491	512	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	-	-	998	1 261	1 400	602	1 230	388	-
Less than \$300 -----	-	-	115	29	72	16	38	-	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	-	125	169	86	50	73	-	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	-	-	166	155	250	132	136	25	-
\$500 to \$599 -----	-	-	166	205	203	118	121	8	-
\$600 to \$799 -----	-	-	212	512	454	157	286	44	-
\$800 to \$999 -----	-	-	178	148	191	83	247	73	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	-	-	36	32	128	41	239	99	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	-	-	-	5	16	5	35	63	-
\$2,000 or more -----	-	-	-	6	-	-	55	76	-
Median (dollars) -----	-	-	563	650	651	589	767	1 159	-
Not mortgaged -----	-	-	469	189	269	207	261	124	-
Less than \$100 -----	-	-	20	11	13	5	14	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	-	-	201	136	176	99	72	21	-
\$200 to \$299 -----	-	-	219	31	80	103	133	23	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	-	16	11	-	-	17	30	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	-	-	13	-	-	-	25	20	-
\$500 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
Median (dollars) -----	-	-	204	175	175	200	224	341	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000 -----	-	-	266	272	371	135	179	43	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	122	70	108	29	66	11	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	34	11	25	19	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	6	6	19	11	6	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	31	38	35	-	16	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	73	147	178	76	74	32	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	6	-	17	-	-
Median -----	-	-	21.6	36.8	34.4	42.9	32.8	50.0+	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	-	-	417	421	327	161	267	105	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	222	130	112	76	139	33	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	50	85	64	50	45	24	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	80	104	67	11	40	7	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	45	54	39	18	20	7	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	20	48	45	6	23	34	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	-	18.7	24.7	24.0	20.4	19.5	24.1	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	-	-	445	402	481	233	436	97	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	311	194	244	187	180	48	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	75	158	109	28	131	7	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	45	39	58	6	68	7	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	14	6	55	12	30	23	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	5	15	-	27	12	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	-	13.9	20.2	19.9	13.4	21.5	20.4	-
\$50,000 or more -----	-	-	339	355	490	280	609	267	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	279	331	457	262	430	168	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	54	13	26	13	58	29	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	6	5	-	5	98	31	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	26	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	6	7	-	15	13	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	-	10.9	12.3	14.0	11.7	16.6	17.2	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	410	396	403	138	466	635	-
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	-	-	5	8	12	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299 -----	-	-	116	-	16	19	21	41	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	-	98	52	92	10	61	28	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	-	-	87	46	84	22	48	98	-
\$500 to \$599 -----	-	-	55	95	98	15	86	129	-
\$600 to \$749 -----	-	-	17	150	54	10	87	160	-
\$750 to \$999 -----	-	-	7	38	-	33	31	131	-
\$1,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	7	110	18	-
No cash rent -----	-	-	25	7	47	22	22	30	-
Median (dollars) -----	-	-	375	595	467	523	605	613	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000 -----	-	-	73	27	64	33	27	88	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	64	24	42	29	19	52	-
Not computed -----	-	-	9	3	22	4	8	36	-
Median -----	-	-	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	-	-	168	81	108	10	77	139	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	37	13	-	-	9	8	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	37	-	35	-	23	7	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	34	15	43	-	10	6	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	38	49	18	-	35	102	-
Not computed -----	-	-	8	4	12	10	-	16	-
Median -----	-	-	28.9	39.8	31.5	-	33.2	50.0+	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	-	-	110	134	150	32	184	178	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	69	17	32	9	50	75	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	16	58	47	11	66	30	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	17	15	44	-	5	21	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	27	5	9	27	17	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	17	9	3	20	35	-
Not computed -----	-	-	8	-	13	-	16	-	-
Median -----	-	-	17.2	24.3	23.9	23.2	22.6	22.3	-
\$35,000 or more -----	-	-	59	154	81	63	178	230	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	59	109	81	24	65	161	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	31	-	21	39	48	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	14	-	10	30	14	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	7	-
Median -----	-	-	10.2	17.3	13.7	20.8	22.7	14.9	-

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of New Hanover County—Con.								
	Troct 119.01 (pt.)	Troct 119.02 (pt.)	Troct 120.01 (pt.)	Troct 120.02 (pt.)	Troct 120.03 (pt.)	Troct 121.01 (pt.)	Troct 121.02	Troct 122	Troct 123.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units	837	392	666	2 064	38	741	1 521	818	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	598	207	518	1 769	29	689	1 265	431	—
Less than \$300	—	51	—	21	—	35	51	2	—
\$300 to \$399	106	16	43	79	—	117	126	52	—
\$400 to \$499	71	9	63	184	—	79	220	56	—
\$500 to \$599	6	76	13	93	—	93	173	87	—
\$600 to \$799	143	16	61	533	—	234	292	71	—
\$800 to \$999	127	27	88	416	17	105	170	70	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	129	8	68	318	4	26	135	80	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	16	—	75	100	8	—	61	8	—
\$2,000 or more	—	4	107	25	—	—	37	5	—
Median (dollars)	747	526	942	790	925	613	635	640	—
Not mortgaged	239	185	148	295	9	52	256	387	—
Less than \$100	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	16	—
\$100 to \$199	95	146	18	105	3	27	131	114	—
\$200 to \$299	106	39	61	158	6	25	114	202	—
\$300 to \$399	32	—	23	32	—	—	5	43	—
\$400 to \$499	6	—	14	—	—	—	—	9	—
\$500 or more	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	3	—
Median (dollars)	225	171	286	224	213	195	195	223	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	168	125	90	216	8	129	364	250	—
Less than 20 percent	50	102	19	45	—	11	68	67	—
20 to 24 percent	32	—	10	5	—	—	31	29	—
25 to 29 percent	—	7	—	30	—	26	44	58	—
30 to 34 percent	13	—	6	11	—	5	35	21	—
35 percent or more	73	16	55	115	8	81	186	66	—
Not computed	—	—	—	10	—	6	—	9	—
Median	30.8	14.9	38.6	38.2	50.0+	42.5	35.3	27.1	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	137	86	94	412	—	174	348	236	—
Less than 20 percent	67	57	38	184	—	83	101	124	—
20 to 24 percent	5	16	35	27	—	16	89	37	—
25 to 29 percent	18	—	10	72	—	17	64	51	—
30 to 34 percent	31	5	—	68	—	30	48	7	—
35 percent or more	16	8	11	61	—	28	46	17	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.5	10.0	21.3	24.1	—	21.3	24.1	19.1	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	192	111	90	518	6	243	330	146	—
Less than 20 percent	122	103	48	222	—	179	206	94	—
20 to 24 percent	44	—	22	141	6	47	56	21	—
25 to 29 percent	18	8	10	112	—	17	45	26	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	27	—	—	5	5	—
35 percent or more	8	—	10	16	—	—	18	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.9	14.0	13.5	21.3	22.5	17.4	17.2	16.1	—
\$50,000 or more	340	70	392	918	24	195	479	186	—
Less than 20 percent	231	70	236	673	24	173	347	136	—
20 to 24 percent	93	—	81	133	—	17	91	27	—
25 to 29 percent	8	—	47	82	—	5	15	11	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	6	—	—	9	12	—
35 percent or more	—	—	28	24	—	—	17	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	12.5	17.8	16.5	10.0	13.4	15.5	14.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	462	259	245	231	8	301	441	1 045	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	11	—	—	—	—	4	—	26	—
\$200 to \$299	26	16	37	13	4	24	11	87	—
\$300 to \$399	20	100	44	13	—	67	145	225	—
\$400 to \$499	139	77	47	50	—	89	114	247	—
\$500 to \$599	137	41	39	15	—	85	71	178	—
\$600 to \$749	93	18	30	94	—	11	12	182	—
\$750 to \$999	29	—	—	46	—	8	20	30	—
\$1,000 or more	7	—	11	—	4	—	7	—	—
No cash rent	—	7	37	—	—	8	61	70	—
Median (dollars)	524	413	447	640	637	443	428	466	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	149	59	83	12	—	19	124	220	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	8	—	—	—	11	—	—
35 percent or more	132	46	64	12	—	15	77	171	—
Not computed	17	13	11	—	—	4	36	43	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	118	103	55	39	—	120	84	298	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	10	—
20 to 24 percent	—	8	9	13	—	12	—	23	—
25 to 29 percent	51	43	—	—	—	8	—	46	—
30 to 34 percent	15	21	—	13	—	24	27	62	—
35 percent or more	52	27	30	13	—	64	43	142	—
Not computed	—	4	8	—	—	4	14	15	—
Median	32.7	29.8	36.8	32.5	—	35.8	42.8	35.0	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	84	59	68	88	—	121	145	338	—
Less than 20 percent	30	6	12	13	—	43	52	99	—
20 to 24 percent	14	30	8	21	—	37	59	103	—
25 to 29 percent	12	23	22	15	—	18	23	85	—
30 to 34 percent	20	—	—	23	—	23	—	16	—
35 percent or more	8	—	—	16	—	—	—	21	—
Not computed	—	—	26	—	—	—	11	14	—
Median	24.3	23.9	25.2	28.3	—	22.4	21.3	23.1	—
\$35,000 or more	111	38	39	92	8	41	88	189	—
Less than 20 percent	81	35	36	69	8	37	78	162	—
20 to 24 percent	30	—	3	23	—	—	—	17	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	1	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Median	15.9	16.4	16.4	17.0	10.0	17.2	12.8	13.8	—

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in New Hanover County				
		Total	Wilmington city	Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02
Occupied housing units -----	38 963	38 963	16 218	748	1 030	839	2 173	2 132
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 461	1 461	320	-	26	-	107	138
1985 to 1988 -----	6 021	6 021	1 769	42	206	27	398	462
1980 to 1984 -----	5 366	5 366	1 397	-	194	51	241	530
1970 to 1979 -----	9 932	9 932	3 149	56	343	61	1 005	657
1960 to 1969 -----	6 193	6 193	2 618	64	176	97	327	230
1950 to 1959 -----	4 133	4 133	2 537	261	75	189	53	72
1940 to 1949 -----	2 974	2 974	2 293	228	10	403	8	24
1939 or earlier -----	2 883	2 883	2 135	97	-	11	34	19
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	303	303	247	-	-	11	-	-
1 bedroom -----	2 906	2 906	2 052	23	225	64	33	47
2 bedrooms -----	11 570	11 570	5 859	243	686	512	310	545
3 bedrooms -----	19 036	19 036	6 084	415	95	223	1 612	1 352
4 bedrooms -----	4 384	4 384	1 615	59	24	17	208	152
5 or more bedrooms -----	764	764	361	8	-	12	10	36
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	38 862	38 862	16 186	748	1 030	833	2 173	2 116
Source of water, public system or private company -----	28 761	28 761	15 976	733	1 030	814	1 694	1 041
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	25 320	25 320	15 894	735	1 021	818	332	338
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	57	57	20	-	-	7	-	9
Owner-occupied housing units -----	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	25	25	20	-	-	7	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	3 334	3 334	3 065	165	-	416	34	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 842	1 842	475	35	18	65	53	128
Electricity -----	27 648	27 648	9 572	263	962	180	1 933	1 716
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	5 263	5 263	2 902	285	42	163	96	223
All other fuels -----	826	826	188	-	-	15	57	55
No fuel used -----	50	50	16	-	8	-	-	10
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	2 120	2 120	1 456	54	54	162	72	62
1 -----	13 114	13 114	6 631	291	464	337	560	580
2 -----	16 587	16 587	5 924	281	426	259	1 019	1 031
3 or more -----	7 142	7 142	2 207	122	86	81	522	459
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	26 088	26 088	8 466	552	167	337	1 717	1 799
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 484	3 484	802	42	37	12	225	236
1985 to 1988 -----	7 451	7 451	1 911	100	52	61	654	690
1980 to 1984 -----	4 521	4 521	1 299	70	25	55	266	337
1970 to 1979 -----	5 608	5 608	1 586	62	9	73	485	414
1969 or earlier -----	5 024	5 024	2 868	278	44	136	87	122
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 875	12 875	7 752	196	863	502	456	333
1989 to March 1990 -----	6 867	6 867	3 985	102	630	275	259	178
1985 to 1988 -----	4 125	4 125	2 440	44	181	151	138	112
1980 to 1984 -----	923	923	607	10	34	55	36	30
1970 to 1979 -----	665	665	516	40	18	13	7	13
1969 or earlier -----	295	295	204	-	-	8	16	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	1 189	1 189	520	23	29	93	31	65
Householder 65 years and over -----	8 077	8 077	4 773	250	74	156	259	216
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6 261	6 261	3 334	231	46	105	244	198
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	49	49	40	-	-	-	6	-
No vehicle available -----	1 154	1 154	910	37	-	56	32	20
Complete plumbing facilities -----	38 906	38 906	16 198	748	1 030	832	2 173	2 123
1.00 or less persons per room -----	38 470	38 470	16 099	741	1 030	819	2 145	2 082
1.01 or more persons per room -----	436	436	99	7	-	13	28	41
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	57	57	20	-	-	7	-	9
1.00 or less persons per room -----	57	57	20	-	-	7	-	9
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	44 625	44 625	43 541	34 191	35 229	21 995	35 995	35 171
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	23 495	23 495	21 187	24 692	16 672	17 293	28 022	25 641
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	4 170	4 170	2 479	55	344	255	146	187
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 228	1 228	481	12	-	83	89	141
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 942	2 942	1 998	43	344	172	57	46

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in New Hanover County—Can.		Wilmington city, New Hanover County					
	Tract 119.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 676	2 827	573	740	1 030	1 763	1 262	839
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	171	209	—	—	26	26	52	—
1985 to 1988	517	619	—	42	206	380	127	27
1980 to 1984	460	377	7	—	194	129	159	51
1970 to 1979	167	881	44	56	343	256	498	61
1960 to 1969	305	599	48	56	176	332	247	97
1950 to 1959	47	50	33	261	75	401	157	189
1940 to 1949	9	35	123	228	10	132	22	403
1939 or earlier	—	57	318	97	—	107	—	11
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	125	6	—	—	—	21	28	11
1 bedroom	156	—	49	15	225	176	295	64
2 bedrooms	583	315	176	243	686	845	558	512
3 bedrooms	559	1 779	205	415	95	635	374	223
4 bedrooms	244	624	100	59	24	86	—	17
5 or more bedrooms	9	103	43	8	—	—	7	12
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 671	2 827	573	740	1 030	1 743	1 262	833
Source of water, public system or private company	971	1 954	573	733	1 030	1 752	1 250	814
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 530	1 562	564	727	1 021	1 713	1 250	818
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	—	—	249	165	—	199	18	416
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	50	80	18	35	18	24	24	65
Electricity	1 530	2 586	152	255	962	1 171	1 041	180
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	71	116	154	285	42	344	177	163
All other fuels	25	45	—	—	—	25	2	15
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	53	48	85	54	54	123	127	162
1	634	575	196	291	464	844	588	337
2	723	1 492	209	281	426	572	430	259
3 or more	266	712	83	114	86	224	117	81
Vehicles per household	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	909	2 545	329	544	167	703	306	337
1989 to March 1990	161	493	14	42	37	132	11	12
1985 to 1988	273	727	41	100	52	146	50	61
1980 to 1984	184	388	48	62	25	59	52	55
1970 to 1979	174	614	51	62	9	103	49	73
1969 or earlier	117	323	175	278	44	263	144	136
Renter-occupied housing units	767	282	244	196	863	1 060	956	502
1989 to March 1990	533	152	89	102	630	574	427	275
1985 to 1988	209	126	103	44	181	371	330	151
1980 to 1984	25	—	28	10	34	48	129	55
1970 to 1979	—	4	18	40	18	42	68	13
1969 or earlier	—	—	6	—	—	25	2	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	50	9	25	15	29	42	47	93
Householder 65 years and over	231	420	191	250	74	372	417	156
Owner-occupied housing units	214	406	148	231	46	266	141	105
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	13	31	65	37	—	72	87	56
Complete plumbing facilities	1 676	2 827	573	740	1 030	1 763	1 262	832
1.00 or less persons per room	1 676	2 800	559	733	1 030	1 751	1 253	819
1.01 or more persons per room	—	27	14	7	—	12	9	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	45 914	50 995	58 876	34 313	35 229	31 484	30 474	21 995
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 582	36 505	23 738	24 692	16 672	21 802	24 668	17 293
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	346	66	80	55	344	319	166	235
Owner-occupied housing units	11	50	27	12	—	20	10	83
Renter-occupied housing units	335	16	53	43	344	299	156	172

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.				Remainder of New Hanover County			
	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 121.02
Occupied housing units -----	609	388	670	382	1 962	2 007	2 132	2 452
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	7	5	—	83	101	138	72
1985 to 1988 -----	—	—	5	40	239	370	462	555
1980 to 1984 -----	30	—	16	55	321	217	530	541
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	138	110	394	961	657	732
1960 to 1969 -----	11	—	28	164	367	295	230	247
1950 to 1959 -----	35	—	8	6	287	28	72	192
1940 to 1949 -----	466	7	29	—	104	8	24	63
1939 or earlier -----	67	374	441	7	167	27	19	50
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	—	—	49	—	6	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	100	104	301	—	38	19	47	48
2 bedrooms -----	342	101	194	39	591	202	545	655
3 bedrooms -----	161	76	70	202	1 177	1 578	1 352	1 493
4 bedrooms -----	6	76	41	117	137	198	152	218
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	31	15	24	13	10	36	38
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	609	388	670	382	1 962	2 007	2 116	2 452
Source of water, public system or private company -----	609	388	670	351	203	1 547	1 041	986
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	609	388	670	347	132	197	338	580
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	13	—	—	—	—	9	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	535	243	260	—	80	28	—	24
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	16	26	10	—	144	53	128	188
Electricity -----	19	69	336	353	1 220	1 803	1 716	1 852
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	39	50	39	25	397	72	223	286
All other fuels -----	—	—	17	4	121	51	55	96
No fuel used -----	—	—	8	—	—	—	10	6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	116	20	262	31	75	52	62	66
1 -----	327	235	245	71	547	476	580	727
2 -----	129	107	134	139	835	969	1 031	1 146
3 or more -----	37	26	29	141	505	510	459	513
Vehicles per household -----	1.2	1.4	.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	278	143	202	323	1 629	1 629	1 799	2 035
1989 to March 1990 -----	8	22	16	15	218	219	236	259
1985 to 1988 -----	28	31	99	87	386	615	690	649
1980 to 1984 -----	65	45	14	83	275	251	337	519
1970 to 1979 -----	85	14	24	72	261	477	414	444
1969 or earlier -----	92	31	49	66	489	67	122	164
Renter-occupied housing units -----	331	245	468	59	333	378	333	417
1989 to March 1990 -----	66	160	193	23	151	224	178	148
1985 to 1988 -----	76	44	144	32	103	111	112	195
1980 to 1984 -----	18	7	68	—	38	26	30	35
1970 to 1979 -----	77	28	63	4	27	7	13	28
1969 or earlier -----	94	6	—	—	14	10	—	11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	25	20	54	—	60	15	65	123
Householder 65 years and over -----	229	62	271	85	326	224	216	373
Owner-occupied housing units -----	117	49	68	71	308	215	198	320
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	14	—	5	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	84	9	174	21	31	18	20	41
Complete plumbing facilities -----	609	375	670	382	1 962	2 007	2 123	2 452
1.00 or less persons per room -----	609	375	662	365	1 924	1 979	2 082	2 371
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	8	17	38	28	41	81
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	13	—	—	—	—	9	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	13	—	—	—	—	9	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 472	39 624	40 668	58 854	36 630	36 587	35 171	38 530
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	14 572	26 006	15 083	51 897	22 143	29 535	25 641	23 806
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	101	34	221	4	124	114	187	226
Owner-occupied housing units -----	34	4	29	—	61	73	141	120
Renter-occupied housing units -----	67	30	192	4	63	41	46	106

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County				
		Total	Wilmington city	Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	20 486	20 486	7 284	538	72	214	1 423	1 204
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	14 493	14 493	4 044	222	28	91	1 223	1 051
Less than \$300 -----	565	565	166	8	—	8	29	58
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 192	1 192	223	7	—	—	177	81
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 766	1 766	434	62	8	27	155	146
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 758	1 758	519	50	5	49	210	157
\$600 to \$799 -----	3 779	3 779	1 021	56	10	7	481	334
\$800 to \$999 -----	2 561	2 561	762	32	5	—	133	168
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1 950	1 950	682	—	—	—	27	98
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	548	548	170	7	—	—	5	9
\$2,000 or more -----	374	374	67	—	—	—	6	—
Median (dollars) -----	705	705	727	570	610	551	629	662
Not mortgaged -----	5 993	5 993	3 240	316	44	123	200	153
Less than \$100 -----	191	191	122	8	—	5	7	8
\$100 to \$199 -----	2 268	2 268	1 090	137	15	83	161	119
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 427	2 427	1 233	131	10	35	26	26
\$300 to \$399 -----	741	741	556	28	6	—	6	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	222	222	154	12	13	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	144	144	85	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	218	218	228	207	235	162	174	164
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	4 232	4 232	1 963	127	5	97	281	258
Less than 20 percent -----	1 436	1 436	754	78	5	21	84	82
20 to 24 percent -----	398	398	233	12	—	19	11	16
25 to 29 percent -----	404	404	207	6	—	14	6	19
30 to 34 percent -----	316	316	146	7	—	12	33	17
35 percent or more -----	1 603	1 603	596	24	—	24	147	118
Not computed -----	75	75	27	—	—	7	—	6
Median -----	28.0	28.0	24.6	18.1	12.5	26.8	36.0	32.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	4 532	4 532	1 662	230	14	67	430	207
Less than 20 percent -----	2 189	2 189	974	163	14	42	136	56
20 to 24 percent -----	687	687	186	12	—	7	96	45
25 to 29 percent -----	689	689	173	29	—	14	115	60
30 to 34 percent -----	461	461	145	20	—	4	44	21
35 percent or more -----	506	506	184	6	—	—	39	25
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	20.6	20.6	16.3	14.0	10.0	10.0	24.1	25.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	4 776	4 776	1 776	87	24	25	383	334
Less than 20 percent -----	2 720	2 720	1 055	70	24	25	194	132
20 to 24 percent -----	1 055	1 055	279	17	—	—	154	89
25 to 29 percent -----	578	578	156	—	—	—	24	58
30 to 34 percent -----	215	215	52	—	—	—	6	47
35 percent or more -----	208	208	104	—	—	—	5	8
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.3	18.3	18.1	13.9	13.8	13.2	19.9	22.0
\$50,000 or more -----	6 946	6 946	2 292	94	29	25	329	405
Less than 20 percent -----	5 411	5 411	1 845	80	29	25	305	379
20 to 24 percent -----	935	935	317	14	—	—	13	26
25 to 29 percent -----	394	394	81	—	—	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent -----	86	86	17	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	120	120	32	—	—	—	6	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.6	14.6	13.5	10.0	10.0	11.3	12.6	14.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	12 813	12 813	7 738	196	863	502	446	325
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	150	150	145	7	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	662	662	602	—	—	17	14	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	874	874	532	—	25	96	—	16
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 891	2 891	1 973	43	472	233	73	92
\$400 to \$499 -----	3 438	3 438	2 327	62	302	100	73	74
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 138	2 138	1 180	35	20	17	107	67
\$600 to \$749 -----	1 371	1 371	528	29	32	7	134	35
\$750 to \$999 -----	508	508	152	3	—	—	32	—
\$1,000 or more -----	208	208	44	—	—	5	—	—
No cash rent -----	573	573	255	17	12	27	13	41
Median (dollars) -----	444	444	419	464	390	344	565	440
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	3 163	3 163	2 235	38	332	197	43	42
Less than 20 percent -----	77	77	77	7	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	151	151	145	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	169	169	169	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	104	104	85	—	—	19	6	—
35 percent or more -----	2 318	2 318	1 614	20	319	152	34	20
Not computed -----	344	344	145	11	13	26	3	22
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	3 453	3 453	2 158	24	262	188	108	102
Less than 20 percent -----	202	202	175	—	—	15	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	320	320	222	—	24	49	24	—
25 to 29 percent -----	549	549	311	14	44	33	10	35
30 to 34 percent -----	706	706	444	—	86	12	21	43
35 percent or more -----	1 542	1 542	961	10	100	79	43	18
Not computed -----	134	134	45	—	8	—	10	6
Median -----	34.2	34.2	33.9	29.3	33.4	29.5	33.6	31.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3 578	3 578	2 065	96	176	65	149	100
Less than 20 percent -----	1 178	1 178	714	19	103	24	23	32
20 to 24 percent -----	1 175	1 175	730	47	56	15	69	16
25 to 29 percent -----	636	636	391	12	17	18	13	34
30 to 34 percent -----	265	265	109	12	—	—	27	5
35 percent or more -----	148	148	28	—	—	—	17	—
Not computed -----	176	176	93	6	—	8	—	13
Median -----	22.2	22.2	21.9	22.8	19.1	21.5	23.7	23.6
\$35,000 or more -----	2 619	2 619	1 280	38	93	52	146	81
Less than 20 percent -----	2 079	2 079	1 106	38	89	47	101	81
20 to 24 percent -----	284	284	72	—	—	—	31	—
25 to 29 percent -----	145	145	62	—	—	5	14	—
30 to 34 percent -----	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	73	73	40	—	4	—	—	—
Median -----	14.7	14.7	13.9	14.0	12.3	10.6	17.0	13.7

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County—Con.		Wilmington city, New Hanover County					
	Tract 119.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	771	2 303	317	530	72	612	268	214
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	573	1 949	136	222	28	348	114	91
Less than \$300	—	21	19	8	—	7	—	8
\$300 to \$399	97	94	22	7	—	23	5	—
\$400 to \$499	62	202	—	62	8	26	37	27
\$500 to \$599	6	113	20	50	5	81	12	49
\$600 to \$799	143	577	29	56	10	157	40	7
\$800 to \$999	120	435	32	32	5	54	20	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	129	359	14	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	16	117	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	755	788	702	570	610	640	611	551
Not mortgaged	198	354	181	308	44	264	154	123
Less than \$100	—	—	—	8	—	6	9	5
\$100 to \$199	64	101	71	137	15	165	26	83
\$200 to \$299	102	208	66	123	10	59	92	35
\$300 to \$399	32	45	36	28	6	34	14	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	12	13	—	13	—
\$500 or more	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	239	233	227	205	235	180	232	162
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	120	242	152	127	5	224	64	97
Less than 20 percent	30	50	47	78	5	86	23	21
20 to 24 percent	27	5	41	12	—	28	5	19
25 to 29 percent	—	30	24	6	—	28	6	14
30 to 34 percent	13	11	—	7	—	—	—	12
35 percent or more	50	136	40	24	—	82	30	24
Not computed	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median	31.2	40.2	23.5	18.1	12.5	24.6	28.3	26.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	132	460	38	222	14	157	96	67
Less than 20 percent	67	197	28	155	14	82	71	42
20 to 24 percent	—	39	4	12	—	29	13	7
25 to 29 percent	18	72	—	29	—	18	6	14
30 to 34 percent	31	78	—	20	—	5	—	4
35 percent or more	16	74	6	6	—	23	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.8	24.2	15.5	14.2	10.0	18.8	13.7	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	186	540	31	87	24	156	61	25
Less than 20 percent	116	239	17	70	24	78	41	25
20 to 24 percent	44	149	14	17	—	46	—	—
25 to 29 percent	18	108	—	—	—	32	20	—
30 to 34 percent	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.9	21.0	19.2	13.9	13.8	20.0	13.4	13.2
\$50,000 or more	333	1 061	96	94	29	75	47	25
Less than 20 percent	224	780	96	80	29	75	47	25
20 to 24 percent	93	146	—	14	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	99	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.1	16.2	11.8	10.0	10.0	10.6	10.0	11.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	758	282	244	196	863	1 060	946	502
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	7	—	8	19	—
\$100 to \$199	11	—	6	—	—	83	41	17
\$200 to \$299	99	13	39	—	25	42	18	96
\$300 to \$399	145	13	61	43	472	154	217	233
\$400 to \$499	146	76	44	62	302	369	397	100
\$500 to \$599	199	18	65	35	20	268	199	17
\$600 to \$749	109	95	13	29	32	90	45	7
\$750 to \$999	29	63	—	3	—	12	4	—
\$1,000 or more	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
No cash rent	13	4	16	17	12	34	6	27
Median (dollars)	473	631	412	464	390	468	442	344
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	337	26	44	38	332	261	204	197
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	7	—	6	5	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	12	19	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	7	—	—	9	32	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	19
35 percent or more	305	22	37	20	319	211	144	152
Not computed	32	4	—	11	13	9	4	26
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	168	39	97	24	262	253	224	188
Less than 20 percent	—	—	6	—	—	31	12	15
20 to 24 percent	—	13	11	—	24	34	6	49
25 to 29 percent	59	—	25	14	44	41	14	33
30 to 34 percent	40	13	15	—	86	37	39	12
35 percent or more	69	13	31	10	100	110	151	79
Not computed	—	—	9	—	8	—	2	—
Median	33.1	32.5	30.7	29.3	33.4	32.8	38.8	29.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	154	105	48	96	176	369	302	65
Less than 20 percent	43	23	20	19	103	107	99	24
20 to 24 percent	44	24	14	47	56	161	111	15
25 to 29 percent	26	19	11	12	17	62	72	18
30 to 34 percent	20	23	—	12	—	22	20	—
35 percent or more	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	13	—	3	6	—	17	—	8
Median	23.1	26.4	20.9	22.8	19.1	22.1	22.3	21.5
\$35,000 or more	99	112	55	38	93	177	216	52
Less than 20 percent	69	89	51	38	89	156	206	47
20 to 24 percent	30	23	—	—	—	13	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	4	—	4	8	—	—
Median	14.9	16.0	15.3	14.0	12.3	14.9	13.2	10.6

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.				Remainder of New Hanover County			
	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 121.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	60	101	162	310	1 165	1 335	1 204	1 393
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage-----	25	92	83	241	759	1 171	1 051	1 183
Less than \$300-----	19	6	9	—	98	29	58	51
\$300 to \$399-----	—	5	—	15	82	169	81	115
\$400 to \$499-----	6	14	—	18	85	155	146	200
\$500 to \$599-----	—	—	10	25	142	193	157	158
\$600 to \$799-----	—	34	8	44	167	460	334	287
\$800 to \$999-----	—	18	38	41	149	127	168	152
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	—	15	11	75	36	27	98	129
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	—	7	17	—	5	9	54
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	37
Median (dollars)-----	264	754	843	840	582	629	662	638
Not mortgaged-----	35	9	79	69	406	164	153	210
Less than \$100-----	19	—	25	—	13	7	8	—
\$100 to \$199-----	16	—	29	6	196	125	119	99
\$200 to \$299-----	—	4	18	50	191	26	26	106
\$300 to \$399-----	—	—	7	13	6	6	—	5
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more-----	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	100-	500+	148	253	198	175	164	205
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000-----	44	19	52	36	187	247	258	314
Less than 20 percent-----	35	4	28	5	110	66	82	55
20 to 24 percent-----	9	—	10	—	17	11	16	31
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	6	6	19	39
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	10	—	13	33	17	35
35 percent or more-----	—	15	4	31	41	131	118	154
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median-----	16.6	39.6	18.6	45.0	18.1	36.5	32.6	34.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	10	27	32	48	303	397	207	330
Less than 20 percent-----	10	5	24	13	151	130	56	93
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	12	32	85	45	89
25 to 29 percent-----	—	6	—	—	72	104	60	59
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	10	28	39	21	48
35 percent or more-----	—	16	8	13	20	39	25	41
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0-	35.8	12.3	24.6	20.1	24.0	25.2	24.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	—	27	13	37	365	368	334	319
Less than 20 percent-----	—	15	—	22	277	190	132	195
20 to 24 percent-----	—	4	8	8	47	143	89	56
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	5	—	27	24	58	45
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	7	14	6	47	5
35 percent or more-----	—	8	—	—	—	5	8	18
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	—	19.5	24.1	16.5	12.6	19.7	22.0	17.6
\$50,000 or more-----	6	28	65	189	310	323	405	430
Less than 20 percent-----	6	21	50	142	250	299	379	311
20 to 24 percent-----	—	7	15	24	54	13	26	85
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	17	6	5	—	15
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	10
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0-	18.3	15.1	16.2	11.7	12.5	14.0	15.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	331	245	468	59	320	368	325	417
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100-----	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	187	11	184	—	—	8	—	11
\$200 to \$299-----	55	13	31	—	74	—	16	—
\$300 to \$399-----	48	84	67	—	80	52	92	136
\$400 to \$499-----	28	41	44	26	87	46	74	114
\$500 to \$599-----	—	56	17	3	38	95	67	56
\$600 to \$749-----	6	14	34	9	7	128	35	12
\$750 to \$999-----	—	12	12	17	—	32	—	20
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	7
No cash rent-----	7	14	8	4	25	7	41	61
Median (dollars)-----	192	423	175	575	391	585	440	426
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000-----	138	23	288	14	62	27	42	124
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	22	—	52	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	26	—	70	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	12	—	18	—	—	—	—	11
35 percent or more-----	64	23	67	10	53	24	20	77
Not computed-----	14	—	22	4	9	3	22	36
Median-----	36.7	50.0+	26.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	114	103	91	—	113	75	102	84
Less than 20 percent-----	58	24	—	—	9	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	35	—	11	—	12	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	20	—	37	—	35	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	37	31	—	18	15	43	27
35 percent or more-----	21	42	29	—	29	43	18	43
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	8	4	6	14
Median-----	19.4	33.7	32.3	—	29.3	38.4	31.5	42.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	49	55	60	25	86	126	100	127
Less than 20 percent-----	31	29	38	10	63	17	32	43
20 to 24 percent-----	12	6	22	3	9	58	16	59
25 to 29 percent-----	—	7	—	12	6	7	34	14
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	6	—	—	—	—	27	5	—
Not computed-----	—	6	—	—	8	17	—	—
Median-----	13.4	19.2	18.0	24.2	16.3	24.0	23.6	21.3
\$35,000 or more-----	30	64	29	20	59	140	81	82
Less than 20 percent-----	30	49	29	20	59	95	81	72
20 to 24 percent-----	—	7	—	—	—	31	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	10
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0-	13.3	15.7	10.0-	10.2	17.3	13.7	12.8

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County				
		Total	Wilmington city	Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02
Occupied housing units	8 757	8 757	7 086	853	235	224	266	550
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	105	105	62	23	—	—	5	—
1985 to 1988	579	579	343	39	18	10	87	43
1980 to 1984	509	509	374	20	35	10	22	61
1970 to 1979	2 218	2 218	1 451	401	109	46	125	287
1960 to 1969	1 018	1 018	817	181	60	16	22	73
1950 to 1959	854	854	769	72	9	6	—	15
1940 to 1949	1 723	1 723	1 611	67	4	131	5	46
1939 or earlier	1 751	1 751	1 659	50	—	5	—	25
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	131	131	119	6	—	—	—	12
1 bedroom	1 012	1 012	979	80	68	77	15	—
2 bedrooms	3 118	3 118	2 895	181	127	133	68	67
3 bedrooms	3 657	3 657	2 426	410	40	14	161	436
4 bedrooms	718	718	575	167	—	—	17	28
5 or more bedrooms	121	121	92	9	—	—	5	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	8 745	8 745	7 074	853	235	224	266	550
Source of water, public system or private company	7 945	7 945	7 081	853	235	219	222	272
Sewage disposal, public sewer	7 538	7 538	7 004	853	235	212	137	58
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	32	32	10	—	—	—	—	9
Owner-occupied housing units	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	19	19	10	—	—	—	—	9
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	3 194	3 194	3 179	414	—	130	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	621	621	408	47	—	24	5	57
Electricity	3 567	3 567	2 348	298	222	65	257	406
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 078	1 078	922	79	9	5	4	69
All other fuels	220	220	152	15	4	—	—	18
No fuel used	77	77	77	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	2 756	2 756	2 615	262	27	94	9	36
1	3 330	3 330	2 825	319	134	98	133	199
2	1 859	1 859	1 180	138	57	32	83	200
3 or more	812	812	466	134	17	—	41	115
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.1	.9	1.2	1.3	.7	1.6	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	3 910	3 910	2 552	390	44	14	138	483
1989 to March 1990	238	238	140	37	—	—	41	30
1985 to 1988	634	634	296	58	—	—	56	80
1980 to 1984	417	417	253	35	9	—	22	77
1970 to 1979	1 344	1 344	873	221	4	9	10	194
1969 or earlier	1 277	1 277	990	39	31	5	9	102
Renter-occupied housing units	4 847	4 847	4 534	463	191	210	128	67
1989 to March 1990	1 697	1 697	1 563	131	107	113	40	18
1985 to 1988	1 862	1 862	1 766	207	84	97	59	26
1980 to 1984	629	629	581	42	—	—	29	14
1970 to 1979	488	488	471	83	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	171	171	153	—	—	—	—	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	1 075	1 075	993	122	23	89	11	27
Householder 65 years and over	2 098	2 098	1 794	114	26	5	22	113
Owner-occupied housing units	1 452	1 452	1 164	80	18	5	22	101
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	123	123	123	8	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	958	958	877	51	12	—	5	26
Complete plumbing facilities	8 725	8 725	7 076	853	235	224	266	541
1.00 or less persons per room	8 260	8 260	6 659	764	235	217	239	530
1.01 or more persons per room	465	465	417	89	—	7	27	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	32	32	10	—	—	—	—	9
1.00 or less persons per room	28	28	6	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 555	27 555	23 470	26 897	41 443	29 614	38 591	34 558
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 764	14 764	14 213	14 500	20 716	13 738	22 445	20 400
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 782	2 782	2 591	329	20	98	25	91
Owner-occupied housing units	608	608	475	65	4	—	4	69
Renter-occupied housing units	2 174	2 174	2 116	264	16	98	21	22

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in New Hanover County—Con.		Wilmington city, New Hanover County							
	Tract 119.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 110
Occupied housing units	138	220	817	840	853	235	240	244	224	354
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	6	—	23	—	—	5	—	—
1985 to 1988	43	17	18	15	39	18	33	12	10	—
1980 to 1984	30	—	62	25	20	35	—	25	10	106
1970 to 1979	4	154	129	88	401	109	66	176	46	22
1960 to 1969	22	25	66	79	181	60	64	26	16	—
1950 to 1959	5	24	110	75	72	9	60	—	6	23
1940 to 1949	9	—	108	272	67	4	17	—	131	182
1939 or earlier	25	—	318	286	50	—	—	—	5	21
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	32	—	—	—	6	—	9	8	—	8
1 bedroom	11	—	81	20	80	68	53	44	77	37
2 bedrooms	33	13	310	358	181	127	117	141	133	264
3 bedrooms	56	104	329	378	410	40	61	51	14	45
4 bedrooms	6	103	60	65	167	—	—	—	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	37	19	9	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	138	220	809	840	853	235	240	244	224	354
Source of water, public system or private company	87	193	817	840	853	235	240	244	219	354
Sewage disposal, public sewer	138	167	808	827	853	235	240	244	212	354
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	9	—	490	421	414	—	—	—	130	283
Battled, tank, or LP gas	13	28	48	56	47	—	—	—	24	—
Electricity	112	175	92	140	298	222	186	244	65	65
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	4	17	169	210	79	9	54	—	5	6
All other fuels	—	—	18	6	15	4	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	8	—	369	142	262	27	17	41	94	147
1	47	51	312	375	319	134	142	144	98	162
2	71	111	95	230	138	57	58	46	32	6
3 or more	12	58	41	93	134	17	23	13	—	39
Vehicles per household	1.6	2.0	.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1	.7	.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	56	160	379	498	390	44	50	—	14	14
1989 to March 1990	—	10	15	19	37	—	12	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	10	39	34	68	58	—	8	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	10	59	35	9	—	—	—	8
1970 to 1979	11	101	141	183	221	4	15	—	9	6
1969 or earlier	35	10	179	169	39	31	15	—	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units	82	60	438	342	463	191	190	244	210	340
1989 to March 1990	64	12	115	127	131	107	102	138	113	156
1985 to 1988	18	26	172	127	207	84	71	92	97	142
1980 to 1984	—	—	82	55	42	—	17	9	—	42
1970 to 1979	—	22	32	25	83	—	—	5	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	37	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	7	—	169	53	122	23	9	35	89	54
Householder 65 years and over	40	38	289	234	114	26	7	15	5	17
Owner-occupied housing units	40	38	213	208	80	18	7	—	5	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	23	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	8	—	146	59	51	12	—	9	—	10
Complete plumbing facilities	138	220	817	834	853	235	240	244	224	354
1.00 or less persons per room	130	214	747	814	764	235	216	244	217	311
1.01 or more persons per room	8	6	70	20	89	—	24	—	7	43
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 642	45 621	16 111	25 581	26 897	41 443	36 103	—	29 614	53 347
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 446	26 370	14 461	16 924	14 500	20 716	21 339	23 495	13 738	15 579
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	10	26	317	187	329	20	27	27	98	158
Owner-occupied housing units	5	21	99	64	65	4	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	5	5	218	123	264	16	27	27	98	158

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.					Remainder of New Hanover County			
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 121.02
Occupied housing units	1 237	598	251	687	156	419	150	550	177
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	12	—	—	16	—	29	5	—	—
1985 to 1988	21	16	—	60	—	68	45	43	24
1980 to 1984	31	—	—	20	—	6	14	61	16
1970 to 1979	44	47	71	40	117	220	71	287	50
1960 to 1969	67	47	14	107	25	74	10	73	—
1950 to 1959	241	42	47	53	14	10	—	15	30
1940 to 1949	473	179	40	126	—	5	5	46	33
1939 or earlier	348	267	79	265	—	7	—	25	24
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	5	—	9	20	—	—	—	12	—
1 bedroom	159	38	96	159	—	12	—	—	—
2 bedrooms	569	229	120	210	13	29	20	67	23
3 bedrooms	397	272	22	256	59	310	116	436	141
4 bedrooms	99	51	4	31	84	51	9	28	13
5 or more bedrooms	8	8	—	11	—	17	5	7	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 237	598	251	683	156	419	150	550	177
Source of water, public system or private company	1 237	598	251	687	156	239	106	272	64
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 216	584	251	687	143	226	21	58	31
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	7
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Renter-occupied housing units	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	663	365	124	267	—	6	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	70	50	22	67	18	53	5	57	29
Electricity	333	79	65	157	121	294	141	406	91
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	130	82	23	97	17	27	4	69	49
All other fuels	26	13	17	53	—	39	—	18	8
No fuel used	15	9	—	46	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	697	247	133	419	—	28	9	36	27
1	375	218	100	151	41	122	40	199	60
2	141	90	18	76	92	177	68	200	54
3 or more	24	43	—	41	23	92	33	115	36
Vehicles per household .....	.6	.9	.5	.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	430	368	8	185	104	351	122	483	153
1989 to March 1990	16	9	—	6	10	29	25	30	—
1985 to 1988	65	42	—	10	—	80	56	80	35
1980 to 1984	53	50	—	24	—	31	22	77	16
1970 to 1979	70	84	8	33	94	183	10	194	30
1969 or earlier	226	183	—	112	—	28	9	102	72
Renter-occupied housing units	807	230	243	502	52	68	28	67	24
1989 to March 1990	141	80	58	154	12	31	—	18	9
1985 to 1988	318	64	130	121	26	17	20	26	9
1980 to 1984	174	16	39	79	—	20	8	14	6
1970 to 1979	150	54	6	90	14	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	24	16	10	58	—	—	—	9	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	197	49	33	133	—	21	4	27	6
Householder 65 years and over	376	308	66	273	28	39	22	113	30
Owner-occupied housing units	219	232	—	118	28	39	22	101	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	38	7	7	40	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	209	131	56	184	—	7	—	26	17
Complete plumbing facilities	1 233	598	251	687	156	413	150	541	170
1.00 or less persons per room	1 167	575	251	652	150	395	145	530	162
1.01 or more persons per room	66	23	—	35	6	18	5	11	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	7
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	7
1.01 or more persons per room	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 843	21 851	16 673	21 785	36 901	31 419	37 495	34 558	31 682
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	9 892	9 732	7 879	10 001	25 350	16 622	33 205	20 400	29 502
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	609	225	184	352	16	18	10	91	32
Owner-occupied housing units	110	79	—	43	11	7	4	69	32
Renter-occupied housing units	499	146	184	309	5	11	6	22	—

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County				
		Total	Wilmington city	Tract 103	Tract 105.01	Tract 108	Tract 116.01	Tract 116.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	3 584	3 584	2 383	346	44	14	131	454
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	2 122	2 122	1 250	272	23	9	106	338
Less than \$300 -----	238	238	207	21	—	—	—	14
\$300 to \$399 -----	319	319	246	79	4	—	—	5
\$400 to \$499 -----	432	432	218	72	4	—	—	104
\$500 to \$599 -----	348	348	230	43	—	—	12	46
\$600 to \$799 -----	474	474	247	20	15	9	52	109
\$800 to \$999 -----	192	192	61	13	—	—	37	23
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	87	87	24	12	—	—	5	30
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	24	24	17	12	—	—	—	7
\$2,000 or more -----	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	518	518	476	430	666	725	782	600
Not mortgaged -----	1 462	1 462	1 133	74	21	5	25	116
Less than \$100 -----	85	85	63	—	—	—	4	5
\$100 to \$199 -----	728	728	578	24	8	—	11	57
\$200 to \$299 -----	456	456	342	37	5	5	5	54
\$300 to \$399 -----	130	130	106	—	3	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	41	41	22	—	5	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	22	22	22	13	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	190	190	189	224	225	225	175	194
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	1 537	1 537	1 203	109	9	5	25	113
Less than 20 percent -----	421	421	338	28	—	5	4	26
20 to 24 percent -----	176	176	145	7	5	—	—	9
25 to 29 percent -----	105	105	89	6	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	138	138	97	—	—	—	5	18
35 percent or more -----	680	680	517	64	4	—	16	60
Not computed -----	17	17	17	4	—	—	—	—
Median -----	32.1	32.1	31.1	39.8	24.5	17.5	38.5	41.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	958	958	649	127	8	—	32	113
Less than 20 percent -----	501	501	342	42	—	—	—	56
20 to 24 percent -----	186	186	144	38	—	—	—	19
25 to 29 percent -----	101	101	83	25	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	104	104	48	9	—	—	23	18
35 percent or more -----	66	66	32	13	—	—	9	20
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	19.4	19.4	19.2	22.8	27.5	—	33.5	20.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	632	632	341	81	13	9	34	147
Less than 20 percent -----	494	494	314	81	13	—	4	112
20 to 24 percent -----	77	77	14	—	—	9	15	20
25 to 29 percent -----	41	41	5	—	—	—	15	—
30 to 34 percent -----	13	13	8	—	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more -----	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.0	15.0	12.9	13.3	13.1	22.5	24.3	16.7
\$50,000 or more -----	457	457	190	29	14	—	40	81
Less than 20 percent -----	401	401	160	5	14	—	40	74
20 to 24 percent -----	29	29	18	12	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	12	12	12	12	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	7
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.8	12.8	12.7	24.0	11.8	—	11.4	14.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	4 793	4 793	4 480	463	191	210	128	67
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	407	407	407	70	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	781	781	769	98	—	20	—	12
\$200 to \$299 -----	651	651	573	80	—	10	16	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 206	1 206	1 178	65	140	118	41	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	929	929	892	49	26	26	7	10
\$500 to \$599 -----	361	361	297	29	10	6	20	20
\$600 to \$749 -----	184	184	125	25	—	—	22	19
\$750 to \$999 -----	57	57	40	4	—	—	6	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	217	217	199	43	—	30	—	6
Median (dollars) -----	345	345	339	263	376	368	406	559
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	2 207	2 207	2 157	238	31	108	17	22
Less than 20 percent -----	247	247	247	55	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	102	102	102	12	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	230	230	230	19	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	145	145	145	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	1 259	1 259	1 216	103	31	64	17	22
Not computed -----	224	224	217	43	—	44	—	—
Median -----	47.7	47.7	47.2	36.2	50.0+	50.0+	49.4	39.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	1 278	1 278	1 194	135	68	43	52	6
Less than 20 percent -----	221	221	221	54	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	172	172	138	11	30	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	283	283	271	32	16	10	15	—
30 to 34 percent -----	196	196	180	—	8	6	16	—
35 percent or more -----	362	362	346	38	14	20	21	—
Not computed -----	44	44	38	—	—	—	—	6
Median -----	29.0	29.0	29.0	25.4	26.3	33.8	33.4	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	963	963	816	49	74	36	33	39
Less than 20 percent -----	460	460	417	30	46	29	21	—
20 to 24 percent -----	285	285	241	10	20	7	4	20
25 to 29 percent -----	150	150	115	5	8	—	8	10
30 to 34 percent -----	45	45	34	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	18	18	9	4	—	—	—	9
Not computed -----	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	20.3	20.3	19.8	18.6	18.8	14.5	18.4	24.9
\$35,000 or more -----	345	345	313	41	18	23	26	—
Less than 20 percent -----	313	313	281	29	18	23	26	—
20 to 24 percent -----	28	28	28	12	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.0	13.0	12.7	12.2	12.5	12.5	15.4	—

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in New Hanover County—Con.		Wilmington city, New Hanover County							
	Tract 119.01	Tract 120.02	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 110
Specified owner-occupied housing units	56	160	361	492	346	44	42	—	14	6
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	25	132	174	315	272	23	35	—	9	6
Less than \$300	—	11	28	43	21	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	9	—	56	66	79	4	8	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	9	16	45	43	72	4	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	28	19	65	43	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	—	31	20	78	20	15	27	—	9	6
\$800 to \$999	7	18	—	15	13	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	28	6	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	5	12	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	419	687	406	509	430	666	625	—	725	625
Not mortgaged	31	28	187	177	74	21	7	—	5	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	21	10	96	76	24	8	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	4	—	77	39	37	5	—	—	5	—
\$300 to \$399	—	18	5	33	—	3	7	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	6	—	9	8	—	5	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	179	361	197	192	224	225	325	—	225	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	38	21	239	219	109	9	—	—	5	—
Less than 20 percent	20	—	53	54	28	—	—	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent	5	—	19	24	7	5	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	15	5	6	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	13	21	119	118	64	4	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.7	39.8	34.9	42.8	39.8	24.5	—	—	17.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5	28	96	150	127	8	27	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	60	78	42	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	5	28	30	18	38	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	32	25	8	12	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	17	9	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	6	5	13	—	8	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.5	22.5	15.0	19.4	22.8	27.5	27.7	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6	49	21	69	81	13	8	—	9	—
Less than 20 percent	6	49	16	69	81	13	8	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	16.0	10.0	12.9	13.3	13.1	10.0	—	22.5	—
\$50,000 or more	7	62	5	54	29	14	7	—	—	6
Less than 20 percent	7	51	5	54	5	14	7	—	—	6
20 to 24 percent	—	11	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	18.0	12.5	11.3	24.0	11.8	12.5	—	—	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	82	60	438	334	463	191	190	244	210	312
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	30	11	70	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	56	26	98	—	8	9	20	51
\$200 to \$299	10	—	87	27	80	—	9	8	10	27
\$300 to \$399	27	7	93	81	65	140	74	41	118	110
\$400 to \$499	33	13	56	130	49	41	50	105	26	89
\$500 to \$599	12	32	47	26	29	10	40	56	6	6
\$600 to \$749	—	8	40	25	25	—	9	15	—	11
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	10	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	29	8	43	—	—	—	30	18
Median (dollars)	407	526	347	411	263	376	431	451	368	378
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	22	—	192	124	238	31	27	42	108	162
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	26	55	—	—	—	—	4
20 to 24 percent	—	—	20	—	12	—	—	—	—	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	9	—	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	10
35 percent or more	22	—	136	90	103	31	27	19	64	116
Not computed	—	—	27	8	43	—	—	14	44	18
Median	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	36.2	50.0+	50.0+	45.6	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	21	18	137	109	135	68	69	48	43	74
Less than 20 percent	—	—	26	5	54	—	—	—	—	15
20 to 24 percent	7	—	18	18	11	30	—	—	7	7
25 to 29 percent	8	—	31	29	32	16	19	14	10	11
30 to 34 percent	—	6	30	11	—	8	9	6	6	13
35 percent or more	6	12	19	46	38	14	41	28	20	28
Not computed	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.2	37.1	27.9	31.1	25.4	26.3	38.6	41.7	33.8	31.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	27	35	91	66	49	74	48	115	36	51
Less than 20 percent	13	7	23	42	30	46	—	29	29	24
20 to 24 percent	14	—	57	6	10	20	33	49	7	15
25 to 29 percent	—	15	11	8	5	8	15	26	—	12
30 to 34 percent	—	13	—	10	—	—	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.2	28.5	22.0	18.9	18.6	18.8	23.6	22.9	14.5	20.5
\$35,000 or more	12	7	18	35	41	18	46	39	23	25
Less than 20 percent	12	7	18	28	29	18	37	39	23	25
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	7	12	—	9	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	12.5	10.0	14.9	12.2	12.5	12.5	15.1	12.5	11.5

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington city, New Hanover County—Con.					Remainder of New Hanover County			
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	Tract 121.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units	387	339	8	172	104	302	115	454	115
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	134	95	—	50	86	239	90	338	69
Less than \$300	66	27	—	11	11	17	—	14	—
\$300 to \$399	6	18	—	4	—	43	—	5	11
\$400 to \$499	17	16	—	—	16	81	—	104	20
\$500 to \$599	24	26	—	25	28	24	12	46	15
\$600 to \$799	14	8	—	5	31	45	52	109	5
\$800 to \$999	7	—	—	5	—	29	21	23	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	30	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	308	421	—	520	529	468	768	600	512
Not mortgaged	253	244	8	122	18	63	25	116	46
Less than \$100	16	20	—	6	—	7	4	5	6
\$100 to \$199	133	167	8	49	5	5	11	57	32
\$200 to \$299	84	45	—	50	—	28	5	54	8
\$300 to \$399	11	12	—	17	18	10	5	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
\$500 or more	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	187	165	175	209	375	282	175	194	145
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	258	226	8	97	11	79	25	113	50
Less than 20 percent	54	110	8	19	—	12	4	26	13
20 to 24 percent	39	28	—	23	—	17	—	9	—
25 to 29 percent	22	21	—	20	—	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	43	9	—	—	—	18	5	18	—
35 percent or more	100	58	—	28	11	32	16	60	32
Not computed	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median	31.6	20.5	12.5	25.7	37.5	32.9	38.5	41.9	36.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	101	63	—	36	28	114	24	113	18
Less than 20 percent	87	39	—	24	—	71	—	56	8
20 to 24 percent	—	24	—	6	28	18	—	19	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	14	—	—	—	—	17	15	18	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	20	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.1	14.2	—	15.7	22.5	18.3	34.0	20.1	26.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	28	39	—	19	49	80	34	147	11
Less than 20 percent	28	31	—	19	49	34	4	112	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	28	15	20	—
25 to 29 percent	—	8	—	—	—	18	15	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	—	12.5	16.0	21.1	24.3	16.7	12.5
\$50,000 or more	—	11	—	20	16	29	32	81	36
Less than 20 percent	—	11	—	20	16	29	32	74	36
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	—	10.0	17.5	10.0	10.0	14.2	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	789	230	243	502	52	68	28	67	24
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	174	—	31	91	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	168	35	117	181	—	—	—	12	—
\$200 to \$299	164	34	47	54	—	42	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	171	64	25	75	7	9	—	—	9
\$400 to \$499	86	60	14	69	13	—	—	10	—
\$500 to \$599	—	7	—	—	32	17	—	20	15
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	19	—
\$750 to \$999	—	7	—	19	—	—	6	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	26	23	9	13	—	—	—	6	—
Median (dollars)	238	365	148	169	516	292	644	559	560
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	508	150	149	344	—	11	—	22	—
Less than 20 percent	114	—	15	33	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	19	—	7	35	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	61	—	46	90	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	35	20	22	43	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	255	125	44	124	—	11	—	22	—
Not computed	24	5	15	19	—	—	—	—	—
Median	39.1	50.0	29.9	30.5	—	50.0	—	39.6	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	188	46	89	65	18	41	6	6	—
Less than 20 percent	54	7	35	25	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	—	9	—	—	25	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	37	7	16	6	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	47	15	—	13	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	35	3	16	12	12	16	6	—	—
Not computed	7	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	28.9	30.7	22.1	24.2	37.1	24.1	50.0	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	87	26	5	85	7	16	8	39	18
Less than 20 percent	76	11	—	64	7	6	—	—	9
20 to 24 percent	11	7	5	13	—	10	—	20	—
25 to 29 percent	—	8	—	8	7	—	8	10	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.7	21.4	22.5	17.9	29.6	21.0	27.5	24.9	22.5
\$35,000 or more	6	8	—	8	7	—	14	—	6
Less than 20 percent	6	4	—	8	7	—	14	—	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	17.5	—	12.5	12.5	—	17.5	—	12.5

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
Occupied housing units	191	191
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	7	7
1985 to 1988	51	51
1980 to 1984	11	11
1970 to 1979	41	41
1960 to 1969	31	31
1950 to 1959	19	19
1940 to 1949	21	21
1939 or earlier	10	10
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	—	—
1 bedroom	12	12
2 bedrooms	77	77
3 bedrooms	93	93
4 bedrooms	9	9
5 or more bedrooms	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	186	186
Source of water, public system or private company	152	152
Sewage disposal, public sewer	121	121
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	29	29
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—
Electricity	153	153
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	9	9
All other fuels	—	—
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	10	10
1	43	43
2	114	114
3 or more	24	24
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	93	93
1989 to March 1990	18	18
1985 to 1988	42	42
1980 to 1984	6	6
1970 to 1979	—	—
1969 or earlier	27	27
Renter-occupied housing units	98	98
1989 to March 1990	48	48
1985 to 1988	40	40
1980 to 1984	5	5
1970 to 1979	5	5
1969 or earlier	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	12	12
Householder 65 years and over	17	17
Owner-occupied housing units	17	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	191	191
1.00 or less persons per room	184	184
1.01 or more persons per room	7	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 386	36 386
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 134	20 134
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	41	41
Owner-occupied housing units	10	10
Renter-occupied housing units	31	31

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	65	65
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	29	29
Less than \$300 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	17	17
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	12	12
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	732	732
Not mortgaged -----	36	36
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	20	20
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	9	9
\$400 to \$499 -----	7	7
\$500 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	194	194
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	17	17
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	7	7
35 percent or more -----	10	10
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	18	18
Less than 20 percent -----	7	7
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	4	4
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	7	7
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	27.5	27.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	24	24
Less than 20 percent -----	18	18
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	6	6
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	12.5	12.5
\$50,000 or more -----	6	6
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	22.5	22.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	98	98
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	5	5
\$200 to \$299 -----	7	7
\$300 to \$399 -----	20	20
\$400 to \$499 -----	34	34
\$500 to \$599 -----	16	16
\$600 to \$749 -----	16	16
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	484	484
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	24	24
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	24	24
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	32	32
Less than 20 percent -----	10	10
20 to 24 percent -----	8	8
25 to 29 percent -----	7	7
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	7	7
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	23.8	23.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	30	30
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	30	30
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	27.5	27.5
\$35,000 or more -----	12	12
Less than 20 percent -----	12	12
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	17.5	17.5

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
Occupied housing units	192	192
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	6	6
1985 to 1988	31	31
1980 to 1984	40	40
1970 to 1979	69	69
1960 to 1969	8	8
1950 to 1959	21	21
1940 to 1949	9	9
1939 or earlier	8	8
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	8	8
1 bedroom	50	50
2 bedrooms	34	34
3 bedrooms	57	57
4 bedrooms	43	43
5 or more bedrooms	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	192	192
Source of water, public system or private company	169	169
Sewage disposal, public sewer	174	174
Locking complete plumbing facilities	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	21	21
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	-	-
Electricity	158	158
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	9	9
All other fuels	4	4
No fuel used	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	15	15
1	80	80
2	70	70
3 or more	27	27
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	95	95
1989 to March 1990	27	27
1985 to 1988	23	23
1980 to 1984	20	20
1970 to 1979	25	25
1969 or earlier	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	97	97
1989 to March 1990	65	65
1985 to 1988	17	17
1980 to 1984	8	8
1970 to 1979	7	7
1969 or earlier	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	21	21
Householder 65 years and over	9	9
Owner-occupied housing units	9	9
Locking complete plumbing facilities	-	-
No telephone in unit	-	-
No vehicle available	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities	192	192
1.00 or less persons per room	183	183
1.01 or more persons per room	9	9
Locking complete plumbing facilities	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	56 642	56 642
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 704	21 704
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	44	44
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	44	44

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	89	89
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	68	68
Less than \$300	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 to \$599	5	5
\$600 to \$799	17	17
\$800 to \$999	32	32
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	14	14
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	867	867
Not mortgaged	21	21
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	12	12
\$200 to \$299	9	9
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	194	194
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	9	9
Less than 20 percent	3	3
20 to 24 percent	6	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	21.3	21.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	11	11
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	4	4
Not computed	—	—
Median	28.9	28.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18	18
Less than 20 percent	8	8
20 to 24 percent	6	6
25 to 29 percent	4	4
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	20.8	20.8
\$50,000 or more	51	51
Less than 20 percent	44	44
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	16.3	16.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	97	97
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	7	7
\$100 to \$199	—	—
\$200 to \$299	8	8
\$300 to \$399	40	40
\$400 to \$499	12	12
\$500 to \$599	30	30
\$600 to \$749	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	—	—
Median (dollars)	374	374
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	35	35
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	35	35
Not computed	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	27	27
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	8
35 percent or more	19	19
Not computed	—	—
Median	37.7	37.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	11	11
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	11	11
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 or more	24	24
Less than 20 percent	24	24
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
Occupied housing units	174	174
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	24	24
1980 to 1984	15	15
1970 to 1979	41	41
1960 to 1969	42	42
1950 to 1959	16	16
1940 to 1949	15	15
1939 or earlier	21	21
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	—	—
1 bedroom	32	32
2 bedrooms	54	54
3 bedrooms	73	73
4 bedrooms	15	15
5 or more bedrooms	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	174	174
Source of water, public system or private company	148	148
Sewage disposal, public sewer	117	117
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	46	46
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—
Electricity	112	112
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	16	16
All other fuels	—	—
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	25	25
1	62	62
2	72	72
3 or more	15	15
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	56	56
1989 to March 1990	5	5
1985 to 1988	14	14
1980 to 1984	11	11
1970 to 1979	9	9
1969 or earlier	17	17
Renter-occupied housing units	118	118
1989 to March 1990	64	64
1985 to 1988	39	39
1980 to 1984	7	7
1970 to 1979	8	8
1969 or earlier	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	10	10
Householder 65 years and over	21	21
Owner-occupied housing units	17	17
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	4	4
Complete plumbing facilities	174	174
1.00 or less persons per room	174	174
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 068	27 068
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 270	20 270
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	40	40
Owner-occupied housing units	11	11
Renter-occupied housing units	29	29

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	56	56
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	39	39
Less than \$300 -----	6	6
\$300 to \$399 -----	5	5
\$400 to \$499 -----	9	9
\$500 to \$599 -----	5	5
\$600 to \$799 -----	9	9
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	5	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	447	447
Not mortgaged -----	17	17
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	17	17
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	225	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	41	41
Less than 20 percent -----	17	17
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	9	9
35 percent or more -----	15	15
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	31.9	31.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	5	5
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	5	5
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	22.5	22.5
\$50,000 or more -----	10	10
Less than 20 percent -----	10	10
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	15.0	15.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	118	118
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	5	5
\$100 to \$199 -----	10	10
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	38	38
\$400 to \$499 -----	37	37
\$500 to \$599 -----	16	16
\$600 to \$749 -----	4	4
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—
No cash rent -----	8	8
Median (dollars) -----	404	404
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	29	29
Less than 20 percent -----	5	5
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	16	16
Not computed -----	8	8
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	30	30
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	7	7
30 to 34 percent -----	19	19
35 percent or more -----	4	4
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	32.1	32.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	52	52
Less than 20 percent -----	24	24
20 to 24 percent -----	17	17
25 to 29 percent -----	11	11
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	20.6	20.6
\$35,000 or more -----	7	7
Less than 20 percent -----	7	7
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
Occupied housing units -----	38 830	38 830
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 461	1 461
1985 to 1988 -----	6 002	6 002
1980 to 1984 -----	5 351	5 351
1970 to 1979 -----	9 911	9 911
1960 to 1969 -----	6 156	6 156
1950 to 1959 -----	4 117	4 117
1940 to 1949 -----	2 963	2 963
1939 or earlier -----	2 869	2 869
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	303	303
1 bedroom -----	2 886	2 886
2 bedrooms -----	11 521	11 521
3 bedrooms -----	18 982	18 982
4 bedrooms -----	4 374	4 374
5 or more bedrooms -----	764	764
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	38 729	38 729
Source of water, public system or private company -----	28 654	28 654
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	25 244	25 244
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	57	57
Owner-occupied housing units -----	32	32
Renter-occupied housing units -----	25	25
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	3 309	3 309
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 842	1 842
Electricity -----	27 556	27 556
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	5 247	5 247
All other fuels -----	826	826
No fuel used -----	50	50
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	2 100	2 100
1 -----	13 067	13 067
2 -----	16 531	16 531
3 or more -----	7 132	7 132
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	26 044	26 044
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 484	3 484
1985 to 1988 -----	7 437	7 437
1980 to 1984 -----	4 510	4 510
1970 to 1979 -----	5 599	5 599
1969 or earlier -----	5 014	5 014
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 786	12 786
1989 to March 1990 -----	6 818	6 818
1985 to 1988 -----	4 096	4 096
1980 to 1984 -----	916	916
1970 to 1979 -----	661	661
1969 or earlier -----	295	295
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	1 179	1 179
Householder 65 years and over -----	8 063	8 063
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6 251	6 251
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	5	5
No telephone in unit -----	49	49
No vehicle available -----	1 150	1 150
Complete plumbing facilities -----	38 773	38 773
1.00 or less persons per room -----	38 337	38 337
1.01 or more persons per room -----	436	436
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	57	57
1.00 or less persons per room -----	57	57
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	44 648	44 648
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	23 513	23 513
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	4 145	4 145
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 222	1 222
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 923	2 923

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wilmington, NC MSA	New Hanover County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	20 442	20 442
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	14 459	14 459
Less than \$300	559	559
\$300 to \$399	1 192	1 192
\$400 to \$499	1 757	1 757
\$500 to \$599	1 753	1 753
\$600 to \$799	3 770	3 770
\$800 to \$999	2 561	2 561
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 945	1 945
\$1,500 to \$1,999	548	548
\$2,000 or more	374	374
Median (dollars)	705	705
Not mortgaged	5 983	5 983
Less than \$100	191	191
\$100 to \$199	2 268	2 268
\$200 to \$299	2 417	2 417
\$300 to \$399	741	741
\$400 to \$499	222	222
\$500 or more	144	144
Median (dollars)	218	218
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	4 203	4 203
Less than 20 percent	1 426	1 426
20 to 24 percent	398	398
25 to 29 percent	404	404
30 to 34 percent	307	307
35 percent or more	1 593	1 593
Not computed	75	75
Median	28.0	28.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 532	4 532
Less than 20 percent	2 189	2 189
20 to 24 percent	687	687
25 to 29 percent	689	689
30 to 34 percent	461	461
35 percent or more	506	506
Not computed	—	—
Median	20.6	20.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 771	4 771
Less than 20 percent	2 720	2 720
20 to 24 percent	1 050	1 050
25 to 29 percent	578	578
30 to 34 percent	215	215
35 percent or more	208	208
Not computed	—	—
Median	18.3	18.3
\$50,000 or more	6 936	6 936
Less than 20 percent	5 401	5 401
20 to 24 percent	935	935
25 to 29 percent	394	394
30 to 34 percent	86	86
35 percent or more	120	120
Not computed	—	—
Median	14.6	14.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	12 724	12 724
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	150	150
\$100 to \$199	656	656
\$200 to \$299	874	874
\$300 to \$399	2 863	2 863
\$400 to \$499	3 406	3 406
\$500 to \$599	2 127	2 127
\$600 to \$749	1 367	1 367
\$750 to \$999	508	508
\$1,000 or more	208	208
No cash rent	565	565
Median (dollars)	444	444
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	3 144	3 144
Less than 20 percent	77	77
20 to 24 percent	151	151
25 to 29 percent	169	169
30 to 34 percent	104	104
35 percent or more	2 307	2 307
Not computed	336	336
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 433	3 433
Less than 20 percent	202	202
20 to 24 percent	320	320
25 to 29 percent	542	542
30 to 34 percent	697	697
35 percent or more	1 538	1 538
Not computed	134	134
Median	34.2	34.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 531	3 531
Less than 20 percent	1 159	1 159
20 to 24 percent	1 158	1 158
25 to 29 percent	625	625
30 to 34 percent	265	265
35 percent or more	148	148
Not computed	176	176
Median	22.2	22.2
\$35,000 or more	2 616	2 616
Less than 20 percent	2 076	2 076
20 to 24 percent	284	284
25 to 29 percent	145	145
30 to 34 percent	14	14
35 percent or more	24	24
Not computed	73	73
Median	14.7	14.7

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Wilmington, NC MSA	120 284	14.2	57 076	14.7	WILMINGTON CITY, NEW HANOVER COUNTY — Con.				
NEW HANOVER COUNTY					Tract 113	1 655	13.1	1 030	14.5
Total	120 284	14.2	57 076	14.7	Tract 114	1 663	15.5	773	14.6
Wilmington city	55 530	14.6	26 469	14.6	Tract 116.01 (pt.)	687	15.4	279	16.1
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN NEW HANOVER COUNTY					Tract 116.02 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 103	4 623	14.9	1 754	15.6	Tract 119.01 (pt.)	1 943	11.1	453	10.2
Tract 105.01	2 407	14.8	1 608	15.6	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	2 164	10.5	1 183	11.3
Tract 108	2 633	13.5	1 320	13.5	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	1 463	14.4	617	15.1
Tract 109	2 306	15.9	1 130	16.2	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	1 577	14.0	577	13.5
Tract 116.01	6 754	16.3	2 547	16.5	Tract 120.03 (pt.)	4 116	16.1	1 854	16.1
Tract 116.02	7 890	12.5	2 899	13.1	Tract 121.01 (pt.)	1 102	16.3	455	16.3
Tract 119.01	5 546	11.1	1 985	11.8	REMAINDER OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY				
Tract 119.02	4 070	11.5	2 009	11.7	Tract 103 (pt.)	7	28.6	6	16.7
Tract 120.01	4 737	15.8	2 089	15.1	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	17	—	7	—
Tract 120.02	8 587	13.5	3 264	13.1	Tract 108 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 120.03	4 344	16.0	1 955	16.1	Tract 109 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 121.01	4 945	16.6	1 857	16.5	Tract 115	6 531	13.0	2 538	13.1
WILMINGTON CITY, NEW HANOVER COUNTY					Tract 116.01 (pt.)	6 067	16.4	2 268	16.5
Tract 101	2 390	14.4	1 112	14.2	Tract 116.02 (pt.)	7 890	12.5	2 899	13.1
Tract 102	3 824	14.9	1 613	15.3	Tract 117.01	3 080	16.3	1 233	17.1
Tract 103 (pt.)	4 616	14.9	1 748	15.6	Tract 117.02	6 110	11.9	2 547	12.3
Tract 104	2 746	16.6	1 328	15.7	Tract 118	3 039	10.6	2 858	12.3
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Tract 106	3 255	15.5	1 584	16.2	Tract 119.02 (pt.)	1 906	12.5	826	12.2
Tract 107	3 000	16.2	1 629	15.6	Tract 120.01 (pt.)	3 274	16.4	1 472	15.1
Tract 108 (pt.)	2 633	13.5	1 320	13.5	Tract 120.02 (pt.)	7 010	13.4	2 687	13.0
Tract 109 (pt.)	2 306	15.9	1 130	16.2	Tract 120.03 (pt.)	228	15.4	101	15.8
Tract 110	2 122	16.4	1 215	15.9	Tract 121.01 (pt.)	3 843	16.7	1 402	16.5
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APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates for 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Cambodian
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
		Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451							
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947							
Two persons.....	8,076								
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828	
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933
									\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

17	Persons in Group Quarters
----	---------------------------

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120

Black Householder

121-140

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race

181-200

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1

Vacant for rent

2

Vacant for sale

3

Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mail-out, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—North Carolina

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.9
Place of birth.....	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.7
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the **1990 U.S. Census Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
00 00 00 10 10 10 20 20 30 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 70 70 80 80 90 90	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	00 00 00 10 10 10 20 20 30 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 70 70 80 80 90 90	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**
The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driver to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative	
	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.) , print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API) , print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race , print race. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0		b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic , print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 0 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80
☐ \$80 to \$99
☐ \$100 to \$124
☐ \$125 to \$149
☐ \$150 to \$174
☐ \$175 to \$199
☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$300 to \$324
☐ \$325 to \$349
☐ \$350 to \$374
☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JC1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN		
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	F. Cov.		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
 - ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
 - ☐ No — Skip to H24a
- Go to H23b

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? 7		
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?		
<input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.		
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.		
<input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)		
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?		
<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?		
(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country 7		
(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)		
(2) Name of county in the U.S. 7		
(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. 7		
(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16		
b. What is this language? 7		
(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)		
c. How well does this person speak English?		
<input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born?		
<input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.		
<input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18		
b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.		
<input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? 7 Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —		
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —		
a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
If this person is a female —		
20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.		
None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more		
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. 7 Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.		
a. Address (Number and street) 7		
(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)		
b. Name of city, town, or post office 7		
c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits		
d. County 7		
e. State 7 f. ZIP Code 7		

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

9
8
2
6
3
4
3
2
0

9
8
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
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Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:
Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).





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